



# Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

YOU CAN AFFORD TO LOSE  
early anything on earth except  
your eyesight.  
But that you must cherish as  
you would your most priceless  
possession, and it will repay  
you for your care.  
We can supply you with lenses  
that will relieve and strengthen  
your eyes.

N. JAZARUS,  
Optician,  
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 19,979

號九十七百九千九萬一第

日十初月五閏年戌壬

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 10TH, 1922. 二拜禮

號四月七年一十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

## INTIMATION

A most Refreshing  
Drink for Summer

MARTINI & ROSSI'S  
ITALIAN  
VERMOUTH

With Cold Water.

OF ALL DEALERS.

## CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

A large assortment of ELEY'S  
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12,  
16 and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's  
favorite powders—E.C. and SMOKE-  
LESS DIAMOND.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS  
& AMMUNITION STORE,  
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.,  
19, Queen's Road Central,  
HONGKONG.

## FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Glass Etching, Sign-Board and  
Mirror Maker.  
Canton Marble in Various Shades.  
Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock.  
Developing, Printing and Enlarging  
Undertaken.  
Telephone 1219.

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.  
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "  
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "  
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "  
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 " "  
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "  
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.  
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.,  
9.30 p.m. to 11.50 p.m. every 30 minutes.  
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.  
Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.  
7.30 a.m. to 9.45 a.m. every 15 minutes.  
9.50 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "  
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "  
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 15 " "  
1.00 p.m. " 4.00 " " 15 " "  
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.  
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at  
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,  
Jes Vaux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars, not already full, running at the  
time stated in the Company's time-tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained on  
application at the Company's Office. No  
season ticket will be issued until payment  
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or  
Cheques or Comproadors. Order represent  
Bank Notes.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, September 10th, 1921 until further notice.  
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

#### DOWN TRAINS

Stations		No. 12				No. 13				No. 14				No. 15				No. 16				No. 17				No. 18				No. 19				No. 20				No. 21				No. 22				No. 23				No. 24				No. 25				No. 26				No. 27				No. 28				No. 29				No. 30				No. 31				No. 32				No. 33				No. 34				No. 35				No. 36				No. 37				No. 38				No. 39				No. 40				No. 41				No. 42				No. 43				No. 44				No. 45				No. 46				No. 47				No. 48				No. 49				No. 50				No. 51				No. 52				No. 53				No. 54				No. 55				No. 56				No. 57				No. 58				No. 59				No. 60				No. 61				No. 62				No. 63				No. 64				No. 65				No. 66				No. 67				No. 68				No. 69				No. 70				No. 71				No. 72				No. 73				No. 74				No. 75				No. 76				No. 77				No. 78				No. 79				No. 80				No. 81				No. 82				No. 83				No. 84				No. 85				No. 86				No. 87				No. 88				No. 89				No. 90				No. 91				No. 92				No. 93				No. 94				No. 95				No. 96				No. 97				No. 98				No. 99				No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
		Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total	Local	Local	Local	Total



**JOHN I. THORNYCROFT**  
AND CO. LTD.  
SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS  
London, Southampton and Basingstoke.

PASSENGER AND CARGO VESSELS OF ALL TYPES UP TO 6,000-TONS.  
OCEAN-GOING TUGS, MOTOR BOATS (SEA OR RIVER)  
UP TO 50 KNOTS.  
TURBINES AND RECIPROCATING MACHINERY PROPELLERS.  
MARINE AND STATIONARY OIL ENGINES 8 TO 90 H.P.  
MOTOR VEHICLES, 2 TO 6 TONS.

**WATER-TUBE BOILERS.**

For quotation, apply—  
**S. HOWARD,**  
HONGKONG HOTEL,  
Room 352.

## White Trousers

Ready for service.

Our Ready-to-wear Gaberdine Trousers are perfect in cut and finish.

Snap fit round the waist, roomy in seat and do not drag at the knees thus ensuring comfort in wear. They are also guaranteed unshrinkable.

\$19.50 per pair. 3 pairs for \$55.00.

A copy of our Booklet "A Guide to Correct Dress for Men" free on application.

## MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building, DesVoeux Road.

## W.S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS,

KOWLOON.

Tug-boats, Barges, Fast Launches, River Steamers, and Motor-vessels.

Constructional Work and Repairs of All kinds.

Cables: SEYBOURNE. Telephone: Works (day) ... K.21. Manager (night) ... K.633. Secretary ... K.869. Harbour Engineers ... K.604, K.622.

## HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

TYRES AND TYRE SERVICE.  
UNITED STATES RUBBER  
TYRES AND TUBES

New shipment just arrived Ex: S.S. "Suruga"

Size	Inch Sizes Fabric Clincher	Types	Tubes
26 x 3	...	\$28.00	\$4.80
27 x 3	...	35.00	5.00
28 x 3	...	36.00	5.50
29 x 3	...	45.00	7.50
30 x 3	...	55.00	8.50
31 x 4	...	...	...
Size	Millimeter Sizes Fabric Clincher	Types	Tubes
875 x 105	...	68.00	10.00
885 x 105	...	73.00	10.50
815 x 120	...	82.75	11.00
880 x 120	...	85.00	11.50
880 x 135	...	88.00	12.00
895 x 135	...	95.00	13.00
Size	Inch Sizes Royal Cord Straight Side Non Skid	Types	Tubes
32 x 3	...	85.00	13.00
32 x 4	...	115.50	13.50
33 x 4	...	120.00	14.00
34 x 4	...	122.00	14.50
35 x 4	...	130.00	15.00
36 x 4	...	135.00	15.50
37 x 4	...	137.50	16.00
38 x 4	...	138.50	16.50
39 x 4	...	145.00	17.00
35 x 6	...	165.00	18.00
Size	Inch Sizes Nobby Cord Straight Side Non Skid	Types	Tubes
36 x 6	...	180.00	25.00

VULCANIZING AND RETREADING

having recently installed.

THE MOST UP-TO-DATE PLANT IN THE COLONY

SHOW ROOMS: PRINCE STREET.

WORKS: RUSSELL STREET.

## THE PIECE GOODS PROBLEM. HOW IT WAS DEALT WITH AT TIENTSIN.

Mr. R. H. R. Wade, the Commissioner of Customs, has the following interesting reference to this problem in his annual report on the Trade of Tientsin in 1921:—

Merchants interested in piece goods were faced with the problem of disposing of the enormous stocks contracted for in 1920 by dealers at a high exchange. At the beginning of the year these stocks were valued at 41 million taels. The dealers intimated their inability to fulfil contracts and appealed to foreign importers to take their difficult circumstances into consideration and afford assistance towards putting matters on a sounder basis. Finally, after protracted negotiations lasting to September, an agreement was arrived at between foreign importers and the defaulting dealers on the following lines:—

(a)—Goods held by the importers for dealers' account shall be sold through a selling organisation which will be under the joint control of the importers and the dealers, both of which parties will be equally represented thereon. The running expenses of this organisation will be borne by the Chinese piece goods dealers. This organisation will have control of all sales and exchange settlements.

(b)—Goods sold through the above mentioned organisation will be paid for in cash against delivery at the full sale price, less interest where goods are sold by the dealers on credit and any brokerage charges incurred. No sales will be made without the mutual agreement of the dealers and importers concerned. Should there be any disagreement between the dealers and importers with regard to the price at which any particular goods shall be sold, the importers shall have the option of taking them over for their own account at the price at which the dealers wish to sell, and the bank shall pay the importers the difference between the price and the contract price arrived at by the formula provided in paragraph (c.) in promissory notes in accordance with the principle laid down in clause (d.)

(c)—For the purpose of determining the maximum liability agreed to be undertaken by the bank in clause (d.), the sterling contract prices shall be converted into taels as between each dealer and each importer as follows: where exchange had not been settled on or before the first July last an arbitrary rate of 3s. 5d. shall be taken for such unsettled portion and an average struck between this and all exchange settled on or before that date at the rates ruling at the dates of final clearance of complete shipments.

(d)—The bank undertakes responsibility towards the importers for a sum not exceeding the difference between the contract prices arrived at as above and the estimated market values as per detailed statements rendered by the dealers to the importers individually. The payment of such sum shall be made by equal yearly instalments spread over a period not exceeding 10 years and shall be secured by the issue by the bank of promissory notes free of interest. The bank shall give the said promissory notes to the several importers in respect of the several contracts, or parts thereof, on sale of the relative goods taking place, and in the event of the goods being sold above the prices given in the dealers' statements referred to above and/or exchange being settled above the arbitrary rate of 3s. 5d. and/or claims being allowed and recovered for faulty execution so that the amount realised exceeds the estimated proceeds given in the dealers' statements, or the amount in such due to the importers is decreased, the amount of the payment to be made by the bank shall be proportionately reduced, provided always that the amount payable yearly by the bank shall not be decreased, but the amount so gained shall be credit against payments that would have been due on the basis of a maximum payment by the bank in the tenth, ninth, eighth, etc., years respectively in a retrogressive manner, thereby shortening the period of payment.

(e)—The market values in dealers' statements, as mentioned above, shall be understood as the minimum amounts to be paid in cash against delivery. In the event of the goods realising less than the estimated market values as given in dealers' statements as above, and/or exchange being settled below the arbitrary rate of 3s. 5d., the difference shall be paid by the dealers in cash before delivery.

(f)—The dealers guarantee that delivery will be taken of all goods indented for by them and at present held for their account by the importers, and all outstanding exchange settled within a period of 10 months from the date of this agreement. In every case exchange must be settled before goods are delivered, such exchange settlements to cover the whole shipment quantity, whether the whole or only part delivery of a particular shipment is taken.

(g)—Interest on drafts, fire insurance, and storage up to the date of delivery of goods will be borne by the importers. There are further clauses in the agreement with regard to the keeping of records, the waiving of all claims for late shipment in consideration of the concessions granted in the agreement, and the settling of all disputes and differences of opinion by arbitration. Further negotiations between the Foreign Piece Goods Association and Chinese dealers with a view to putting business on a sounder basis have taken place. It is proposed in future to demand 10 per cent. of the purchase price as bargain money and to revise the present contract from between purchaser and dealer. The effect of this would probably be beneficial, as it would tend to eliminate middlemen firms. On the other hand, as China is able to buy in any market she desires, it is difficult to impose conditions. Dealers calculate that their losses will amount to 2 million

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## WU PEI-FU AND THE SOUTHERN LEADERS.

An interesting account of a recent interview with General Wu Pei-fu by "Fei Chiu-in" was published in the "Jing Daily News" last week, from which we take the following:—

DR. SUN'S EXPULSION.

After exchanging a few compliments the first question he (General Wu) asked me was: "Well, what's the news from Peking? Please tell us the latest news from Peking." Have you seen the telegram? Now this came upon me entirely unexpectedly. As a newspaper man I had seen hundreds of telegrams lately. But I certainly had no idea what he meant by the telegram. So not knowing what to say, I remarked that I believed that there was little from Peking that could be unknown to him, and as to the telegram he mentioned I was really not quite sure which one he meant. He said that he was referring to Sun Yat-sen's telegram. He had heard that Sun had left Canton, and he had been expecting to see some telegram from Sun to the press. "You know," he added, "before Hsu Shih-chang left Peking he sent a circular telegram to the provinces saying that he loved the country and the people and that if it had not been for the benefit of the people he would not think of resigning the Presidency and that it was nothing but his disinterestedness that had made him decide to vacate the Presidential chair, etc. Well, we all know that Sun Yat-sen is also a great patriot like Hsu Shih-chang. I can't think of him resigning the Presidency in Canton without issuing a similar telegram to the press. It would not be in keeping with the ways of the patriots. Don't you think so too?" Upon my remarking that I had not yet seen the telegram he assured me that it was coming, because it would be a pity if Sun Yat-sen left the country without making an attempt to convince the people how piously devoted he was to the welfare of the people.

## THE PROSPECTS OF REUNIFICATION.

As this topic touched upon the conditions in the South it naturally led us to talk about the prospects of reunification of the country. His adviser, having suggested that the success of reunification was already 80 per cent. assured, I turned round to him with a look asking to see whether he concurred with that view. Without hesitation he said his adviser was right, because, he said, the fight with Chang Tso-lin in the North was over. He was signing a peace agreement with him and in a week's time or so, peace and normal conditions in the North would have been restored. That meant that the obstacle to the reunification in the North had been removed, and as regards the South with the elimination of Sun Yat-sen, who had all along been opposed to the reconciliation between the North and South, and with General Chen Chung-ming in charge of affairs in Kwangtung, the prospects of reunification were brighter than ever.

He said he had not heard from General Chen for some time, but he felt sure that General Chen would co-operate with him in bringing about the unification of the country. As regards the other provinces his adviser remarked that they had already pledged General Wu their wholehearted support, so that the remark that the success was 80 per cent. assured was as near correct as it could be put.

His adviser pointed out that 10 per cent. of the success rested with the tactful handling of the situation by the Peking Government, and the remaining 10 per cent. rested with Providence, who alone could control that string of unforeseen circumstances that could easily upset any arrangement arrived at by human beings. However, in the opinion of both General Wu and his adviser, although actual reunification had not yet been effected, all the major developments in the political situation during the past few weeks had been in accordance with what was outlined in General Wu Pei-fu's original programme. Therefore, if what had taken place could be used as a criterion for future events, there was every hope of seeing the reunification accomplished within a short space of time.

## CROWN COLONIES.

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

In reply to Major Glynn, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has given details of the total revenue and expenditure of all the British Crown Colonies for the years 1912-13 and 1920-21.

Mr. Churchill said that the total revenue of the Colonies and Protectorates for the last financial year before the war amounted to £23,355,644 and the total expenditure to £23,187,187 for the financial year 1920 or 1920-1921 the revenue amounted to £22,513,298 and the expenditure to £24,779,503; during the years 1904-1914 the total loans issued by Colonial Governments amounted to £28,363,000—since 1914 to £27,880,000, including the loan just being issued on behalf of the Straits Settlements. He did not think it would be in the public interest to state what further loans he was in contemplation. He gave a statement showing as nearly as possible the Budget figures for 1921 for the Colonies which do not possess responsible Government. This statement shows, inter alia, that the revenue of the Straits Settlements (Jan-Dec, 1921) was \$34,629,725, and the expenditure \$41,589,010. For Hongkong (Jan-Dec, 1921) the like figures are: revenue \$10,609,519, and expenditure \$10,111,800.

Unfortunately, the carrying out of this agreement was hampered by the recent run on the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, only £725,000 worth of stock having been taken delivery of during the first four months, leaving 31 millions to be spread over the next six months.

## OPIUM SMUGGLING IN CHINA. HUGE INCREASE IN THREE YEARS.

In his report prefacing the Chinese Maritime Customs abstract of statistics dealing with the foreign trade of China during 1921 (of which a brief summary has already been given), Mr. J. W. H. Ferguson states, regarding imports:—

Opium.—At present opium is officially imported only into the leased Territories of Dairen and Kiangchow. The total importation during 1921 was 322.70 piculs, as compared with 138.20 and 139 piculs in 1920 and 1919 respectively. It is shown, however, that large quantities of opium are being smuggled into the country, assisted by the extreme ease with which the drug lends itself to concealment. The quantities of opium, morphine, cocaine, etc., seized by the Customs are increasing year by year and have now assumed formidable proportions. The subjoined table gives the quantities confiscated during the last five years. It may be mentioned that, after presenting some small quantities to hospitals, etc., for purely medicinal purposes, the whole of the stuff is burned by the Customs authorities, millions of dollars worth thus going up in smoke every year.

	Opium	Morphine	Cocaine
1917	20,464	219	32
1918	26,676	147	15
1919	48,375	213	164
1920	56,627	742	264
1921	322,700	647	504
Total	442,250	1,908	1,239

\*April to December.

## NATIONALIST DEFEAT IN PHILIPPINES.

### STRIKING RESULT OF ELECTIONS.

The general elections in the Philippines on June 6th have resulted in a complete repudiation of the Nationalista Party, which has dominated island politics for the last 15 years.

The Philippine House of Representatives, which formerly had 90 per cent. of Nationalista members, is now composed of three parties almost equal numerically—the Democrats, Collectivists and Nationalistas. Of these, the Democrats have a slight plurality, while the Collectivists and Nationalistas have slightly less.

In the Senate, the Collectivists will have a plurality, with the Democrats increased from one to six, and the Nationalistas about the same.

It is evident from the election results that legislation at the next session will have to be carried on by compromise between two of the three parties. Rumours of fusion of the Democrats and Collectivists are already current, and it is probable that they will come to some understanding, although Philippine politics change so suddenly that it would surprise no one if the Collectivists and Nationalistas combined.

Both Mr. Quezon and Mr. Osmena were elected to the Senate and are expected to head the parties as before. The best known Democrat leader is Mr. Emilio Tirona, a former insurrecto general.

## TWO DOCTORS DEAD AT FOCHOW.

### REPORTED VICTIMS OF PNEUMONIC PLAQUE.

The Fochow correspondent of the "Shanghai Mercury," writing on June 20th said:—

A few days ago we noted the death of Dr. Lawson, a missionary of the Anglican Mission, who had contracted the pneumonic plague from attending a very sick patient. To-day, June 20th, we are very sorry to note the death of Rev. D. Marcus Mackenzie, M.D., of the same Mission, who contracted the disease by waiting upon Dr. Lawson. The friends of the deceased and the mission have the sincere sympathy of the entire community.

The "Mercury" appends to this the following note:—The report that the deaths of these two missionaries were due to pneumonic plague, has not yet received medical confirmation. Dr. Lawson fell ill and died on the 14th June. Dr. Mackenzie, who attended him, likewise fell ill and died on the 20th. Slides have been sent to Hongkong to be tested and the results of the test will have to be received before the illness can be properly diagnosed. Until then, to assume that the illness was pneumonic plague would appear somewhat unjustified, as it has to be remembered that hitherto the disease has been rarely known so far south, and at present there are no cases reported among the Chinese in Fochow.

Dr. Mackenzie, who first came to China in 1897, was an Irishman with a delightful personality. He was a widower and leaves a small son at school in England. Dr. Lawson who came to China in 1912, was a very clever practitioner, with all the attributes that go to the making of a good Christian and a successful doctor. Both Doctors belonged to the C.M.S.

## SPORT.

### GOLF.

#### RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS.

*The Elected Competition.*  
\*Mr. A. B. Campbell 22.3, 3.3, 3.2, 2.3, 2.2  
\*Mr. A. B. Stewart 22.3, 4.3, 2.3, 3.3, 2.2  
\*Mr. F. S. Harrison 22.3, 4.3, 3.1, 2.2, 3.3  
\*Wins the Pool.

*The Medal Play Competition.*  
\*Mr. A. E. Crampell 32-11-301  
\*Mr. C. A. Middleton-Smith 33-43-313  
\*Mr. F. S. Harrison 33-11-313  
\*Mr. A. B. Stewart 32-32-32  
\*Mr. F. Bevington 36-2-34  
\*Wins the Pool.

### BASEBALL.

#### FOURTH OF JULY GAMES.

One of the features of the Fourth of July celebration is the American community, and preliminary to the reception to be held in the Hongkong Hotel this afternoon, a baseball game will be played between teams made up of the married men on one side and the single men on the other. Game will be called at 10 a.m. to-day and the Committee extends a cordial invitation to everyone in the Colony to witness the game. A lively competition has developed between the two teams and a very hard-fought game is anticipated. Special arrangements for accommodating the spectators have been made in the commodious grandstand, and lady fans will be especially welcome. Following is the line-up of the two teams in batting order:—

Married Men	Single Men
Church 3B	Pringle 2B
Donat 3B	Nelson 3B
Brudford 1B	Koch 1B
Brown P	Townsend 1B
Scott C	O'Connor CF
Epstein 1B	Benson LF
Yardley 2B	Dowrick SS
Fetterly RF	Daugherty RF
Guar CF	Curtiss

## JAPANESE MENACE.

### LORD NORTHCLEIFF ON AUSTRALIA.

The Australian and New Zealand Luncheon Club entertained Viscount Northcliffe at the Hotel Cecil on May 15th. The company was largely composed of people from the Commonwealth and the Dominion, and the chairman, Sir Newton Moore, paid a glowing tribute to the guest's advocacy of movements for securing the closest co-operation between all parts of the Empire.

The leading passages of Lord Northcliffe's speech may be summarised as follows:—There is a Japanese danger to Australia. Any person who looks at a new map of the Far East will realize that they are getting nearer and nearer to Australia. Some Australians say: "We keep them out." I say: "How do you keep them out? You keep them out because at present you have the shelter of the British Fleet."

There are a good many Japanese in Australia—photographers. Wherever you go in the Far East you find the Japanese to be photographers. In some respects the Japanese are the Germans of the East—perpetually burrowing, working, propagating, migrating, spying all over the world.

There is no reply to the fact that the Japanese are penetrating North America, and that they have very covetous eyes on the Commonwealth and the Dominion.

While Anglo-Australian emigration is making very little progress, Italian-Australian emigration is making some progress.

We have to put pressure on the Government to provide not only money—which I think can be got here—but the careful handling of the emigrant when he arrives, after he has been carefully selected before he leaves.

There is no place in the world where Labour is king to such a great extent as it is in certain Australian States. In Queensland it is a dictator. New Zealand seems to possess a more orderly administration by Labour.

## RANGOON RICE PIRATES.

### FAMOUS GANG BROKEN UP.

For twenty years there has been common knowledge that a huge bag of rice thieves have operated in the Rangoon river, but they worked with such skill as to become a permanent, accepted, and inevitable institution. It is estimated that 300 bags of rice on an average have been stolen daily. A number of commercial men lately combined with the police, determined to check this perpetual piracy. After a series of plots, counterplots, raids, and fights more thrilling than a cinema-scene, the police announce the break-up of the gang.

## IF YOU WEAR GLASSES

there is almost as much comfort and pleasure in wearing Pince-nez Eye Glasses, as there is in possessing a perfect pair of eyes—for they fit so comfortably and securely that you forget you have them on—the most important improvement in eye-glasses in the past twenty-five years. Pince-nez Eye Glasses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central—A-27. [503]



## CORRESPONDENCE. CANTONESE PATRIOTS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—A correspondent in a recent issue has expressed himself aggrieved that Shaochow should have to suffer at the hands of soldiers. But why should Shaochow suffer from what is the common lot of probably all the other provinces of China? And does he expect Cantonese soldiers to be models of discipline? Who has been responsible for the unrest in the South if not a Cantonese? Who is responsible for the ravaged condition of Kwangsi if not a Cantonese? And has it not been by Cantonese soldiers that the province was laid waste? Who inaugurated the North River expedition, commanding men, boats, provisions, etc., if not a Cantonese? Who ordered the bombardment of the city of Canton if not a Cantonese, and were not the men-of-war manned by Cantonese? And is it not a Cantonese who, claiming to represent the principles of (Constitutional) popular representation, non-military action, and union, is now at Whampoa recruiting according to local information—ride the Press—banditti and out-of-work men of all classes? With what object, if not to return to the attack and re-instate himself in Canton?

I wonder whether a little looting of the city of Canton would not be a good thing; cooling the ardour of Cantonese patriots and inclining them to fall into line with the rest of the country now eagerly desirous for peace and union. Canton has escaped punishment all these years and has not had brought home to it that those who take to the sword forge a weapon that will be turned upon themselves sooner or later. A lesson learned by Germany—hitherto always victor in war—after bitter experience. Is Dr. Sun Yat-sen a patriot and a Cantonese? Is he truly desirous for the union of the country under a Constitution? If so, let him retire from Whampoa and watch the forces now at work making for union and give them his blessing. At the moment he would appear to be cursing them, and all his quondam friends, refusing to listen to the united and repeated requests of the City Fathers to leave the place and allow the menace of war to withdraw—I am, etc.

A PRO-UNION NON-CANTONESE.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

PETITION ADJOURNED FOR ANOTHER SIX MONTHS.

In the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees Davies), yesterday, Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston) made an application for a further adjournment of the winding up petition relating to the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Counsel read an affidavit by Mr. M. J. B. Montargis, local manager, in which it was stated: "During the last six months negotiations have been proceeding with a view to the reopening of the bank and its various branches and during the last month the question of reorganisation was having the favourable attention of the Government of the Republic of France. Moreover, from Reuters' telegrams received and published in this Colony it will be seen that a company has been formed, the capital of which has been fully subscribed, having for its objects the management of the future business of the Banque Industrielle de Chine."

"I myself have received various instructions during the last six months from my bank's head office in Paris," Mr. Montargis' affidavit continued, "which instructions will be quite useless if my bank's head office did not think that it was the intention of the French Government to assist the Banque Industrielle de Chine to re-open its doors."

Counsel mentioned that the petition had been adjourned in Singapore and London. All the assets were amply protected and a special manager was in charge. If the hearing of the petition was postponed the depositors and creditors, Counsel submitted, would reap a greater benefit than if the order was made. He asked that the hearing be adjourned for six months.

The Chief Justice adjourned the petition to January 3rd, 1923, with liberty for any person interested to apply for the petition to be restored to the list.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS CONCLUDED.

The May Criminal Sessions were concluded yesterday morning before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies). An indictment for manslaughter was preferred against two men in connection with the collapse of a verandah in Gage Street when a woman was killed. In the case of one of the men the Attorney General (the Hon. J. H. Kemp, K.C.) entered a *nolle prosequi* and the defendant was discharged. The other man pleaded guilty and was fined \$700. A Chinese who pleaded guilty to the unlawful possession of arms was sent to prison for three years.

## CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, July 2nd  
RESCUING BUSINESS.

In the old city a small percentage of the shops are doing business as usual and some are only partly open. More shops in the western suburb (the business section) have relaxed precautions and have conducted business, though the stocks sent away for safety have not yet been replaced. Martial law is still in force in the Eastern suburb and most doors are closed. Three of the four Chinese theatres in Canton have performed both day and night, but only a few cinemas have re-opened. The pawnshops remain shut, but they conduct business through small grills, taking advantage of the situation they have increased their rates and also deduct ten per cent from the principal advanced.

On Saturday, there was a commotion in the Tai Ping Maloo, people running to and fro and shopkeepers bolting their doors. Apparently a body of soldiers had pressed some pedestrians into service for the carrying of munitions and this had caused the panic.

THE CASUALTIES IN THE BOMBARDMENT.  
The Police Department have issued a circular contradicting the various reports in the Canton Press which gave the number of people (other than combatants) killed in Canton during the bombardment as in the neighbourhood of 200. From all stations the numbers notified are 14 killed and 17 wounded. It would be interesting to know the casualties among the combatants.

NORTH RIVER.  
No news has come into Canton regarding Hsu Shung Chi's Northern Expedition. Chan's soldiers at Lok Cheung, Chi Hing, Yau Fa, etc., amount to over 50 battalions and are in a position to checkmate any attempts on Hsu's part to break through. Consequently, both sides are marking time.

GENERAL CHEN CHUNG MING.  
The Kwangtung Provincial Assembly sent an invitation to General Chen requesting him to return to Canton to be Civil Governor and assume charge. Chen stated that he could not see his way to do so. He said that he returned from Cheung Chow two years ago and things had not turned out as he intended. Due to his lack of ability, trouble had broken out and the people had been caused much suffering. The filling of the position by a man with brains, without fear or favour, would give him immense satisfaction. "He would close his doors and review the past."

A resident of Canton with whom I discussed the situation surmises that Chen's plans will be to stay at Waichow, or thereabouts, where he can be in telephonic communication with Canton, thereby keeping in close touch with developments. By staying away he will give no cause to Dr. Sun to attack and he will sit tight and consolidate his position. With most of the province's finances under his control he can afford to wait, whereas every day sees shortening of Dr. Sun's resources.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.  
The representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the Charitable Institutions have asked Admiral Tong Ting Kwong to be Civil Governor. This he flatly refused, and stated, inter alia, that in forbidding the Navy to again bombard the city he had done everything he could.

Ngai Bong Ping, unless he has definitely retired from the political arena, seems to be the mostly likely successor to the Civil Governorship. There is no question of loyalty or disloyalty to either Sun or Chen as he has worked with both. Acceptable to all parties because of his non-committal attitude, he would be likely to satisfy all political creeds. Moreover, he has the confidence and support of the people. During his long tenure of office at Canton as Commissioner of Police he has been strict with tact. Well educated, he has introduced many municipal reforms in a city noted for its conservative ideas. His acceptance of the position would be the forerunner to a clearance of the overhanging trouble as he is able to judge, and a man of his ability would not come in unless he felt he could preserve order. I learnt late to-day that as the result of continual representation on the part of the merchants Ngai has gone to Waichow to interview Chen in regard to the position of Civil Governor.

EXPEDITION TO HEUNGSHAN.  
Chan Wing Hain's expedition to clear out the "People's Army" is already at Heung Shan. Little fighting is expected as the outlaws are without equipment and ammunition and they are gradually withdrawing before Chen's forces who are also superior in numbers.

## MECHANIC AND MOTOR GARAGE COMPANY.

INTERPRETATION OF VERBAL  
CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT.  
VERDICT FOR THE EMPLOYEE.

The action brought by Mr. O. L. Anderson, motor mechanic, against Mr. C. Lauritsen and the Dragon Motor Garage Company was concluded before the Acting Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood) in the Summary Court yesterday. The plaintiff claimed a month's salary and three months' salary in lieu of notice and as damages for wrongful dismissal. The Garage Co. counter-claimed for \$500 in respect of a motor bicycle which was wrecked, they alleged, through the plaintiff's negligent driving.

At the end of the previous hearing, the Judge intimated to the defence that, if they wished to convince him of negligence on the part of the plaintiff, they must bring some independent evidence with regard to the accident to the motor-cycle. To the plaintiff's solicitor the Judge indicated a difficulty owing to the use of the words "I will try you out" when engaging the plaintiff. The Judge suggested that, on those terms of engagement, the plaintiff was not entitled to notice.

Mr. M. H. Turner appeared for plaintiff and Mr. H. L. Denny for the defendant.

Mr. Gutz, one of the witnesses, was recalled and Mr. Turner put to him a hypothetical case of a man told he would be "tried out" at a salary of \$250. How long should it take an employer to judge him? asked Mr. Turner.

Witness said it would take about a month.

There is a suggestion that a man, on trial for the first two months can be sacked at an hour's notice—I have never heard of it. His services would be terminated at the end of the month.

Witness added that he was formerly employed by the Hongkong Hotel Garage and had no written contract. When he left they gave him a month's notice.

Addressing the Court on behalf of the defendant, Mr. Denny said the plaintiff was only taken on "on trial." There was disagreement as to the meaning of these words. He (Mr. Denny) contended that the plaintiff was on trial until the parties had entered into some other contract. He was on trial and, therefore, entitled to no notice. Regarding the dismissal of the plaintiff, the defence claimed that it was quite justified. He was a servant and should have obeyed orders. On June 2nd, plaintiff went to the central office and was instructed to take a new A.C.E. bicycle to the garage, tighten the nuts and charge the battery. The battery was never charged and the plaintiff took the bicycle out of the garage. He met with an accident and the machine was now broken up entirely. The plaintiff immediately offered to pay the damage, but he could not do so.

Mr. Turner was requested by the Judge only to address him on the question of the plaintiff being taken on trial. He proceeded to argue that the period of trial could not be indefinite. This period had to be judged by the surrounding circumstances. For instance if a solicitor came here from Manila or Shanghai without work and was engaged by a local firm, a period of trial of six or even eight months would not be unreasonable. In the case of a man engaging a servant he knew when he paid the boy's wages at the end of the month whether he wanted to keep him on or not. Mr. Turner proceeded to state that in the present case the plaintiff, having been paid his full salary for two months and there having been no disagreement during that period, had passed out of the trial stage. The inference was that technically he was a man the defendant was prepared to employ in his garage. It would be a great hardship on a European in the Colony if he could, after working three months, be dismissed at an hour's notice.

The Puisne Judge, in giving his decision, said he found that negligence had not been proved against the plaintiff on the counterclaim. With that finding on the counter claim, any ground Mr. Denny's dismissal disappeared. The plaintiff was taken on originally on February 27th on trial. He served all through March, April and May and he received his salary in full for the first two months. In the first week in June he expected to receive his salary for May, and his employer expected to pay him. The terms of employment were never again, until the accident, a matter of discussion. Plaintiff was never formally placed on the permanent staff but His Lordship found that by mutual consent, though unexpressed, the period of trial had elapsed and that plaintiff had become a monthly employee of the company. His Lordship awarded plaintiff his salary of \$250 for the month of May and \$250, being one month's salary in lieu of notice.

## SEQUEL TO BIG ROBBERY. ALLEGED CONSPIRATOR CHARGED.

The Hongkong Police produced before Mr. Hamilton, yesterday afternoon, at the Magistracy, an ex-accountant who is alleged to have been the principal mover in the big pawnshop robbery at Yaumati last February when over \$19,000 in jewellery clothing and money were stolen in a somewhat sensational manner.

Out of the six or seven men said to have been concerned in the robbery two were arrested at the time and these two are now serving a sentence of seven years' penal servitude.

Two charges have been preferred against the accountant, (1), procuring commanding and counselling armed men not in custody to rob the Yau Tai pawnshop; (2), partaking in an armed robbery at the shop.

Since the robbery reports had been circulated up and down the coast by the Hongkong Police and the prisoner was captured on June 24th by detectives of the Canton police force on the Bund at Canton where he was discovered living in great style with a Chinese woman. A detective was sent up by the Hongkong police and the man was finally brought down to Hongkong.

Inspector Brown, in outlining the case, said that the robbery happened on the evening of the 12th February and on the morning of the 14th February. At that time the defendant was employed there and had been there for about two months. Between 7 and 8 o'clock that evening two men entered the shop. When they had gone out the defendant said they were friends of his and that they had invited him out to dinner. Later he went out and returned to the shop about 10 p.m. Shortly afterwards a letter was brought to the defendant which he read and then tore up into little pieces and threw away. About 10.30 p.m. a knock came to the door and the accountant called to the cook to open it and let the men in as he recognised the voices. Three men were admitted, two of whom had been there earlier in the evening. They spoke to the defendant and asked why he had not accepted the invitation out to dinner. A few minutes later they produced revolvers and drove the inmates of the shop into a cubicle where they tied them up. The defendant was not interfered with. Just before midnight three more robbers were admitted. All the foks were then moved into the cookhouse and covered over with blankets. The defendant is alleged to have produced the keys of the two iron safes and one wooden box and the whole of the shop was looted. From midnight to 5.30 the next morning the robbers stayed on the premises parceling up stolen property and supervising its removal to a junk near Yaumati wharf. The defendant disappeared with the robbers.

The evidence taken yesterday was purely formal. A Chinese detective gave evidence as to the arrest in Canton whilst the master of the pawnshop gave evidence as to identification. He said he engaged the man on recommendation. During the months he was in his employ he gave every satisfaction and he had no reason to complain about his conduct. Corroborative evidence as to identification was then given by the shop foks after which the case was adjourned for further hearing.

At the next hearing it is proposed to call the two men already convicted of the robbery to give evidence against the defendant.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY INTERRUPTED.

BRIDGE SAID TO HAVE BEEN  
BLOWN UP.

Up to yesterday evening no confirmation had been received by the Kowloon railway authorities concerning the alleged blowing up of a bridge of the Kowloon-Canton railway line a few miles from Canton. All that is officially known at Kowloon is that some damage had been incurred to a railway bridge between Shekai and Che Pak, which is between 31 miles and 9 miles from Canton, and that this disorganised railway traffic late on Sunday night. How the damage was caused was not known. One report suggested that it was due to floods. Within a few hours from the time of discovery of the damage, the bridge was temporarily repaired and traffic was resumed. The first train down from Canton yesterday morning was cancelled, and the afternoon train from Kowloon for Canton had also to be cancelled owing to lack of engines on the Chinese side of the border; the Chinese engines having been held up on the Canton side of the bridge. With the repair of the bridge these engines again became available and last night it was expected that traffic would be normal again.

The evening train due to arrive in Kowloon from Canton at 7.14 p.m. did not arrive until 10 p.m. Passengers at the damaged bridge were transferred into waiting coaches this side of the bridge. The slow down train from Canton was not expected until 2 a.m. It was several hours overdue.

## HOUSE KEEPING AIDS

AT LANE, CRAWFORD'S

<p>"RADIO" SELF CONTAINED POLISHING CLOTHS FOR SILVER &amp; BRASS.</p>	<p>QUALITY &amp; SERVICE</p>	<p>"VONO" THE NEW KNIFE MACHINE. SOON SAVES ITS COST.</p>
<p>WIRE MEAT COVERS. FLY SWATTERS. SAUCE PAN CLEANERS.</p>		<p>"JUDGE" BRAND ENAMELLED SAUCE PANS, STEW PANS, &amp;c. THE BEST MADE.</p>
<p>"O' CEDAR" MOPS &amp; POLISH. CLEANSES WHILE IT POLISHES.</p>		<p>TRY THE "VACUUM" CLOTHES WASHER. NO BOILING RUBBING SCRUBBING.</p>

PHONE 1741. HARDWARE DEPT. PHONE 1741.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

## A NEW STOCK OF BAROGRAPHS.

The  
Special Self Recording Barometer  
AND  
The B.O.T. Pattern  
Marine Mercurial Barometer  
AT  
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.  
HONGKONG.

## COLUMBIA RECORDS

FOR  
JUNE-JULY.  
JUST RECEIVED  
AT  
ANDERSON'S  
(OPPOSITE CITY HALL).

**Powell**  
TELEPHONE 3146.

"ATLAS"  
SHIRTS for SUMMER  
WEAR.

We have a good assortment of White Shirts in Substantial Light-Weight Materials with Stiff, Double or Button Cuffs.

"Atlas" Shirts are Perfect fitting, the wear and dye being guaranteed.

INSPECTION INVITED.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, which should be marked "TENDER FOR THE OCCUPATION OF A PARCEL OF CROWN LAND AT HUNG HON, BEING A PORTION OF THAT AREA AT PRESENT KNOWN AS KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 64," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until MONDAY, the 10th day of July, 1922, for the occupation for a period of three years of either of those parcels of ground shown coloured red and blue on plan signed by the Director of Public Works and dated 30th June, 1922, containing about 11,500 square feet and 38,000 square feet respectively, but subject to certain conditions which can be ascertained at the office of the Director of Public Works.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of \$100 as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions, should the tender be accepted.

Form of tender and further particulars can be obtained from the office of the Director of Public Works.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

T. L. PERKINS,  
Director of Public Works.  
Hongkong, 30th June, 1922. [1191]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE of our REMOVAL to new offices on the 2nd Floor of No. 44, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL, from 1st July, 1922.

CAWASSEE PALLANJEE & CO.,  
[1179]

## NOTICE

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED our Office to the 1st Floor of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK, NEW BUILDING, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, adjoining Hong Kong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co.'s Office.

VERNON & SMYTH,  
Hongkong, 30th June, 1922. [1182]

## REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

INDEPENDENCE DAY,  
TUESDAY, 4th JULY.

A DINNER DANCE will be held on TUESDAY, 4th JULY. [1181]

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.  
BATHING SEASON, 1922—REDUCTION OF SUBSCRIPTION.

MEMBERS FRIENDS may become Bathing Members at a charge of \$15.00 for Double Tickets and \$10.00 for Single Tickets from July to October inclusive, on entering their names, together with the names of their proposer, in the register provided for that purpose at the Club House, when Bathing Tickets will be issued.

By Order of the General Committee,  
P. G. VAUX,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 30th June, 1922. [1174]

## NOTICE

THE ORIENT TOBACCO MANUFACTORY, HONGKONG.

JUDGMENT was delivered on the 25th day of May, 1922, by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hongkong in an action which was brought by CAH INGENHOUT against Messrs. OLEN & Co., Inc. of Manila, which decided (inter alia) that CAH INGENHOUT carrying on business at Hongkong, Hongkong under the style of the ORIENT TOBACCO MANUFACTORY was entitled to the exclusive use of certain Trade Marks and also Trade Names, the chief of which latter are "LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE," "EL COMETA DEL ORIENTE" and "IMPERIO DEL MUNDO" used by him in connection with the sale of cigars manufactured by the said Factory. The Trade Marks in question can be inspected at any time in the Office of the undersigned and bear the said Trade Names or one of them.

On the 17th day of May 1922, on behalf of Mr. INGENHOUT the undersigned MANUFACTORY, Hongkong, the undersigned circular notices to this effect together with copies of the Trade Marks and Trade Names in question to various cigar dealers and retailers in Hongkong. In spite of this fact, we are informed that various dealers are selling cigars bearing the various Trade Marks and Trade Names in question which cigars have not been manufactured by the ORIENT TOBACCO MANUFACTORY, Hongkong.

This notice is, therefore, published to inform those concerned that it is the intention of Mr. INGENHOUT to take proceedings against any person, firm or corporation having in their possession for sale cigars bearing the said Trade Marks and/or Trade Names which have not been manufactured by the ORIENT TOBACCO MANUFACTORY, Hongkong.

DEJOY, LOCKER, DEACON & HARBON,  
1, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong,  
Solicitors for CAH INGENHOUT and  
THE ORIENT TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.  
[1161]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.  
(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM).

## NOTICE

CERTIFICATE No. 2691 for 200 Shares of this Company in the name of Dr. J. H. HAWES, of 70, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, has been LOST or STOLEN, and NOTICES IS HEREBY GIVEN, that unless the said Certificate is produced at this Office within 20 days from the date hereof, a duplicate Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to Dr. J. H. HAWES, and the original Certificate will thereafter be deemed cancelled and of no effect.

W. E. ROBERTS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1922. [1129]

## INTIMATIONS

## THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

AN EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, 7th July, commencing 3.45 p.m.

The Charge for admission will be \$1.00 for other than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "KASHGAR."

Arrived Hongkong on JUNE 30th, 1922.

From ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 30th June, 1922. [1184]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "KUTSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 31st July, will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDIN, MATHSON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1922. [1175]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are living at this Office for Boxes ABC, QV, RF, RU, RW, TA.

WANTED.—One Office Room, Preferably with Verandah. Central Locality. Use of Telephone a recommendation. Apply Box T.L., c/o Daily Press Office. [191]

TO BE LET.—Furnished, for Two months from 15th July, No. 53, Robinson Road—approachable by Car. Apply DOUGLAS LARSEN & Co., 20, Des Vœux Road. [190]

FOR SALE.—MOTOR BOAT "OOZITZ" Length 23 ft., Beam 7 ft. 6 in., Red Wing Engine, New Bosch Magneto. Speed about 8 miles, 6" Cabin, Lavatory, Pantry, Electric light throughout, Ice Chest, etc. Price \$1,000. Apply Box T.K., c/o Daily Press Office. [192]

LOST.—Irish Terrier—Licence No. 4215 on a collar. Under please communicate with J. STEWART, Tancoo Lodge. [187]

## TO LET

5-ROOMED HOUSE on the Peak occupation per August 1st Unfurnished. Those taking over entire furniture will have preference. Apply under Letter A.B.C. this paper. [1180]

## TO LET

From 1st July, 1922 or Earlier if Required.

SUITE of 5 OFFICES, 2nd FLOOR of Central, Victoria, each room FACING HARBOUR, LIFT from the Ground Floor. Apply Box 750 c/o Daily Press Office. [750]

## FOR SALE

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown. Further details apply. W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co. [485]

## FOR SALE

ABSOLUTELY NEW

(1) Two 80 B.H.P. Single Cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines, Rev. 255 per minute.

(2) Two 60 B.H.P. two cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines direct connected to 20 K.W. 115 Volt direct.

(3) Two oil fuel tanks capacity of each 20 tons.

Apply to Bolinders C/o Daily Press Office

## INTIMATION

## SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

## Pyeris

An exact reproduction of the water of a famous European Spa—Blends perfectly with Wines and Spirits—especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,

"Drink deep, or touch not the Pyerian Spring.

"There, shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,

"And drinking deeply sobers us again."

POPE.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

## BIRTHS.

BOLTON.—At Shanghai, on June 24th, to Dr. and Mrs. N. HAY BOLTON, a daughter.

FORMS.—At 7, Amai Villa, Kowloon, on July 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. R. FRASER FORMS, a daughter. [1156]

HUTCHINSON.—At Shanghai, on June 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS H. HUTCHINSON, a daughter.

MARTHOUD.—At Shanghai, on June 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. LOUIS MARTHOUD, a daughter, Josephine. [1155]

WELLS.—At Shanghai, on June 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. WELLS, a daughter.

## DEATHS.

BANISTER.—At Kuling, on July 1st, in her seventieth year, MARY ALICE, beloved wife of the Right Rev. W. BANISTER, D.D., Bishop in Kunming, Hunan. [1155]

MURPHY.—At Shanghai, on June 25th, TIMOTHY BERNARD, dearly loved son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Murphy, aged 10 months and 2 weeks. [1155]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 4th, 1922.

## CHINESE EMIGRATION.

There are facts and figures relating to Chinese immigration into the Straits Settlements contained in the annual report of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in that Colony that are surprising. One would not expect to learn, for instance, that in 1921 there was a greater volume of Chinese immigration into the Straits Settlements than in any year since 1913. That is astonishing because the year 1921 was the most disastrous year of trade that the Southern Colony has ever experienced, while it may be noted that the early part of the period 1913-1921 saw the industries of the Colony reach the topmost peaks of their prosperity. "The continuance of the slump in tin and rubber," says one of the Government reports for 1921, "intensified the stagnation of general trade, and increased the tightness of money during the year." Yet the number of Chinese immigrants for 1921 was 191,043, the highest since 1913, and 65,000 more than in 1920. Of these there

were 28,721 females, an increase of over 28 per cent. over the previous year, a record in actual arrivals, but a lower percentage of the total than in 1920. The balance of immigration over emigration was 92,057 or 13.7 per cent. We learn also from the official report that failures among Chinese traders there were comparatively few "owing to the mutual forbearance shown in demanding the payment of debts." Other observations in the official report are no less noteworthy. A steady rate of exchange with China and the return of more normal conditions in the rice market conducted to a general fall in the cost of labour. In view of what has been happening in Hongkong and in the treaty ports of China, "one of the surprises of the report under notice in the statement—that the Chinese working classes as a whole accepted reductions in wages without resistance." There was one exception, viz. the skilled artisans employed by the Singapore Harbour Board and the engineering firms in Singapore, who went out on strike in April, when a first cut was made in the temporary allowances granted in 1919 to meet the then high price of rice and other foodstuffs; the strike lasted from 1st April to 10th May, after which date the strikers returned to work accepting the cut without conditions. The strike was marked by one murder and one attempted murder of headmen, who used their influence against it. A second cut in the temporary allowances on December 1st was accepted without demur. The report adds that notwithstanding the unfavourable economic conditions the considerable excess of immigrants from China over new arrivals appears to have been absorbed without difficulty, possibly owing to the drain of Indian labour returning to India. We do not know what caused this drain of Indian labour unless it was that the stagnation of trade in Malaya caused them to return home. But the report is doubtless correct in ascribing the larger influx of Chinese to the unsettled, political conditions in South China, the fall in passage rates due to competition from an increasing number of steamers on the Straits-China run, and the reduced price of rice, combined with a fairly steady rate of exchange ruling throughout the year. The Statistical Secretary of the Chinese Customs has described the year 1921 as generally a bad one for China trade, and likely to prove to have been one of the worst experienced in the commercial history of the country. There are no emigration statistics given in his Report, but the Hongkong Government publishes such statistics so far as they concern this port, and we learn from them that the number of Chinese who emigrated in 1921 from this port "to ports other than in China" (that is to say collected here from the mainland for shipment) was 150,011—a figure larger than had ever been recorded before. On these 87,321 went to the Straits Settlements. In 1913 the number that went from Hongkong was 102,552, but in the intervening period the number fell as low as 8,019 (in 1915), and 11,635 (in 1919). As the reader will be aware, Swatow and Amoy are important centres of emigration, but the statistical information from these ports for the year 1921 is not yet available. The volume of emigration is, no doubt, governed more by conditions prevailing in China than by conditions prevailing abroad. Certainly, the conditions which have prevailed in Malaya during the past two years can have offered no temptation to the Chinese to emigrate there to the extent revealed in the official returns for 1921.

To-day is American Independence Day.

No need to ask Who's Wu in China. Wa's Who!—Boston Transcript.

The Tung Wah Hospital Committee have received a donation of \$500 from the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

A typhoon warning received by the American Consulate-General, yesterday, from the Manila Observatory read:—Low pressure area extending from the China Sea to the Pacific across Northern Luzon and the Balintang Channel. A real typhoon may develop later.

The tramway company at Canton has issued orders to conductors not to accept the Provincial bank notes (which are issued in denominations as low as 20 cents). The Water Company also refuse to accept Provincial Bank notes, and demand payment in silver coin.

A plot of land near Yee Kik Street, Kowloon, was sold yesterday afternoon at the Public Works Department by public auction. The plot has an area of 1,080 square feet and was sold to Chum Koong Cheung of Tai Kok Shui for \$1,230. The upset price was \$2,160.

Last week there were recorded 36 cases of plague—16 in Victoria and 20 elsewhere. Nineteen of the patients died. Three cases of small-pox—all fatal—were reported. Seven Chinese died from influenza. Four cases of enteric fever occurred and three were fatal.

The hope is strong among Shanghai merchants that some measure of disbandment is about to be effected in the case of the Chinese army, says the N.C. Daily News. A number of the merchants have met and resolved that should local troops be disbanded they will pay \$20 to each disbanded man as a contribution to the expenses he will incur in returning home. Funds are apparently sufficient to meet the case of 500 men being disbanded, but should there be more it is stated that special measures will have to be devised.

The N.C. Daily News says:—The other day we remarked that luxuries such as wines and tobacco were going to be dearer after the Tariff Revision Commission had finished its work. This, apparently, is not the end of the increases to which such articles may be subjected. The Minister of Finance, Mr. Tung Kang, is understood to have made a proposal that the tax on cigarettes be increased by 3 per cent. This, it is calculated, will bring in \$16,000,000, which sum will be devoted to the payment of educational expenses.

Judgment in an action against the Shanghai Life Insurance Co., was given by his Honour Judge Grain at H.M. Supreme Court, at Shanghai, last week. Plaintiff, Mrs. King Chung-kei, sought to recover from the company 2½ per cent. on its premium income for 10 years, according to an agreement entered into with her late husband, and a third Chinese (also deceased) when the company was formed. His Lordship's judgment confirmed the contentions of the defence, that this agreement had been cancelled by mutual consent, and that the claim is barred under the Statute of Limitations.

Since the Magna Graecia broke out, says the Canton Times many of the people and workmen have left Macao for shelter, either in Hongkong, Canton or other places. On Sunday, it says, a correspondent investigated the number of workmen who had gone abroad to seek a living and found that the number was about 1,350. Those who are now stationed in the different unions in Canton are estimated to be about 200. The number in Kowloon, Fatsan and other places is about 400. It would be interesting to know how many returned to Macao after Dr. Sun Yat-sen's bombardment of Canton.—Ed. H.K.P.

A correspondent writing of the conditions prevailing in the province of Kwangsi says:—The country is in such a terrible condition that the majority of people have left their peaceful livelihoods and have joined the army, preferring to belong to the band and have food to eat, rather than remain at home and be pillaged and looted at leisure. Each military leader, therefore, has a large following of farmers, artisans, clerks and coolies, who are unarmed, but who follow up in the rear with a fan and an umbrella, happy to share with the others the spoils of war. Robbery has become a respectable employment and men who until recently were known to have been robber leaders are now walking the streets of the cities in perfect safety.

CANCELLED WEDDING.

GENERAL C. D. BRUCE NOT TO MARRY MRS. JAMES CRAIG.

A home paper has the following:—The marriage arranged between Brig. General C. D. Bruce, C.B.E., and Mrs. James Craig will not take place.—The Times.

General Bruce was a lieutenant-colonel in the Essex Yeomanry before the war. A great traveller, he has journeyed in the distant parts of India and China.

While he was commanding the Chinese Regiment at Weihaiwei he made an overland trip from Simla to Peking at the request of the Foreign Office, and embodied his experiences in a book entitled "In the Footsteps of Marco Polo."

He was captain-superintendent of the Shanghai police, and was later appointed police adviser to the Chinese Government.

During the war he was captured by the Germans, and returned to China after the armistice.

Mrs. Craig is the widow of Mr. James Craig, of Carlebank, North Berwick.

## THE TELEPHONE DEAL.

## BEATING THE AIR.

## THE COMPANY'S CASE.

In connection with the Telephone Question, the following facts were conveyed to us in an interview, yesterday, by Mr. Parker Ness, Vice-Chairman of the Telephone Co.:—

Virtually the matter is a *chasse jugée*. It was settled when the Hongkong Government and the Company agreed together to refer the valuation of the Company's property to two experts, engaged respectively by the Government and the Company. Both parties are bound by the award of the experts, and all that now remains is the formal legal signature of the agreement, which is temporarily in suspense, while the situation is being explained to the two local Chambers of Commerce.

The new schedule of rates to which objection is raised was actually drawn up by the experts.

The Company has paid a dividend of only 10 per cent. in recent years—before that it was even lower—on a nominal capital of £40,000, whereas the real value has been declared by the experts to be £250,000.

This valuation is arrived at without making any allowance for goodwill, and is £250,000 less than would be required to reconstruct the system anew. In other words, the present-day value and deteriorated condition of plant and buildings have been taken into account.

The Company do not desire to sell their property, but they are prepared to offer 50 per cent. of the shares in the new concern to the local public. There will be full administration in Hongkong by a local Board of, say, five members, two of whom will be nominated by the old Company, so long as it holds an interest sufficient to justify this representation.

When it was pointed out that with a majority of the shares in its possession the old Company could, in effect, elect all the directors, Mr. Parker Ness replied that, in order to meet this objection, the old Company would be willing to hold less than half the shares and accept in lieu of them debentures to an amount yielding an equivalent return. (The ordinary shares are to return 12 per cent. and the debentures 10 per cent.) The proposed share capital of the new Company will be \$5,500,000 (say \$4,000,000) and there will be, in addition, a debenture issue of \$1,500,000 (say \$1,500,000).

In justification for calling upon subscribers to pay the increased rates before any change is made in the telephone system, it is contended that these increases are overdue and, furthermore, that the circumstances attending the transition period will involve the Company in considerable additional expense.

In reply to another question, Mr. Parker Ness said the human factor would not continue to be the dominating factor to the same extent under the central battery system, which it is proposed to introduce, as it is at present; and added that a more highly-trained staff of assistants would be provided. Although the automatic system is to be installed in Bombay it was imposed by the Government upon whom any blame will therefore fall if it should prove unsatisfactory owing to the climatic conditions.

Asked what the situation would be if the present monopoly were not renewed upon its expiration in 1930, Mr. Parker Ness said that, in fairness to the existing shareholders, no fresh unproductive expenditure could be undertaken in the interval. Therefore, a stunted and starved organisation would remain to be taken over by the Government at the Company's price in 1930, and a considerable sum would have to be spent in making it efficient, to say nothing of the immense inconvenience which subscribers would suffer. The Company might withdraw, taking with them such of the installation as they wanted, and it would require a space of three and a half years or thereabouts to get a service in running order again, and the rates then would be, if anything, higher than those now proposed. The idea of two competing Companies in the same place was out of the question, because neither would be in a position to offer a satisfactory service.

Following upon a disturbance outside King Edward Hotel at eleven o'clock last night the police arrested two Chinese and took them to the Central Police Station. The delinquents are said to be a rickshaw coolie and his fare and the quarrel—said to have arisen through the fare causing some damage to the rickshaw.



## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]THE DUBLIN REBELLION.  
THE CORDON TIGHTENS.

LONDON, July 3rd.  
News from Dublin is conflicting. For according to some reports the Rebel headquarters has hoisted the white flag and other reports state that the Red Cross flag was mistaken for the white flag. The truth appears to be that operations were suspended over night.

The Rebels still hold hotels and other buildings in Sackville Street, but they are completely invested.

They now occupy practically only an area seven hundred yards long in the centre of the city, confined to Sackville Street and Marlborough Street, which runs parallel to Sackville St. and Parnell Square.

## REBELS HOLD OUT IN SOME COUNTIES.

LONDON, July 3rd.  
While the Free State Troops continue to round up the Rebels in the provinces of Ireland, the situation in some parts of counties Cork and Limerick occasions anxiety.

It is reported that the Republicans have concentrated at Cork, Fermoy, Malinbeg and other places, and are commandeering motor-cars and food and clothing, preparing for a siege. All newspapers are censored.

EARLIER CABLES.  
PREPARING FOR A "BIG PUSH."

LONDON, July 2nd.  
Heavy rain and the absence of people, farmers, and janitors from the streets conspired to render Dublin's Sunday one of the most melancholy. Snipers were everywhere busy firing on armoured cars and ambulances.

A big push against the irregulars is momentarily expected, as the efforts of the Lord Mayor, Mr. O'Neill, and Cardinal Byrne to avert the disastrous consequences of an attack upon Sackville Street failed. Meanwhile there are frequent bursts of machine-gun fire against the fortified area, within which are de Valera, Cathal Brugha, Oscar Traynor, reputedly the head of the Dublin Brigade, Madame Markiewicz, and about five hundred insurgents.

The only notable incident last night was the National Forces' capture of the Corporation workshops, with the garrison, after half an hour's engagement.

The National Forces report a few successes in the country, where the irregulars are leaving a trail of burning barracks and are reported to be considering the countryside.

## CAPTURING REBEL STRONGHOLDS.

LONDON, July 3rd.  
In the Dublin battle yesterday the National troops captured a number of rebel strongholds. Nearly four hundred irregulars have been made prisoners.

The rebels were driven out of eight positions. One of the most important successes was the capture of Moran's Hotel, where thirty irregulars were made prisoners. Three 18-pounder shells were fired at the hotel, whereafter the rebels rushed across the street into an hotel opposite, where they hoisted the white flag and surrendered. Casualties are not thought to be serious.

The rebels' position on Moran's Hotel commanded an important artery of communications with Sackville Street. National troops invested practically the whole of this area throughout the day. A lengthy engagement preceded the surrender. To an important extent armoured cars participated in the attack, which consisted principally of intense machine-gun fire.

FRENCH WORLD MISSION.  
TO VISIT THE EAST.

MANCHESTER, July 3rd.  
Admiral Gilly, who assumes command of the Atlantic flying squadron, will proceed on a "nine months' cruise of the world, visiting Port Said, Djibouti, Tamatave, Reunion, Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Japan, China, Indo-China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay, Alexandria and Suez. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Commerce, Colonies and Public Works and the principal French Chambers of Commerce will be represented on vessels, as the mission will also be of a military, economic, commercial, colonial and industrial character.

## STRENGTHENING ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

## WORLD-WIDE APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

LONDON, July 3rd.  
An appeal to Churches throughout the world to contribute £100,000 to preserve St. Paul's Cathedral from serious danger through decay is made in the *Times* by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Though the work of strengthening one arch upholding the great dome is nearing completion, much remains to be done if the Cathedral is to be prevented from falling into decay. The architects and engineers take such a serious view that they fear it would be necessary to close the Cathedral to enable the work to be pushed on.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## SINO-JAPANESE JOINT COMMISSION SECOND MEETING.

PEKING, July 3rd.  
At the second meeting of the first session of the Sino-Japanese Joint Commission, held to-day, the Japanese furnished a tentative inventory of public properties with explanations. The meeting resolved to organize a joint sub-committee of six members, to investigate the report, and also disposed of the Tsingtao maritime customs question for which a sub-committee was organized.

## JAPANESE CONSULATE ATTACKED BY BANDITS.

## PROTEST BY JAPANESE ENVOY.

PEKING, July 3rd.  
Mr. Ohtani has filed a protest with the Waichiaopu (Foreign Office) against the recent incident at Taokowtan, where bandits attacked the Japanese Consulate. He pointed out that the outrage was committed despite the assurances given by the Chinese Government upon the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Chientao, for the maintenance of peace and order therein, and has requested a reply from the Chinese Government as to what steps they are taking in dealing with the disturbed conditions in the Chientao region.

## ANOTHER STRIKE AT MANILA. STEVEDORES—DOWN—TOOLS.

MANILA, July 3rd.  
Three hundred stevedores have struck, following a wage reduction of thirty centavos per day. The companies state that substitutes have been employed and there is no interference with ocean freights.

## FUNERAL OF PRINCE HIGASHI FUSHIMI.

TOKYO, July 3rd.  
The funeral of the late Prince Higashi Fushimi took place this morning, with Shinto rites and Naval and Military honours, representatives of Their Majesties, the Regent, and the Imperial Families, Sir Charles Eliot (H.B.M.'s Minister) and other diplomats, the American Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Denby, members of the Cabinet and officials were present.

## THE ANNAPOLIS NAVAL COLLEGE. CORDIAL WELCOME OF 1881 CLASS AT TOKYO.

TOKYO, July 3rd.  
The transport *Henderson* with Mr. Denby, U.S. Secretary of the Navy and the Annapolis class of 1881 arrived without incident and were cordially welcomed by Admiral Uryu, (who is a member of that class), and members of the Cabinet and others.

## JAPANESE GARRISON EVACUATES HANKOW.

HANKOW, July 3rd.  
The Japanese garrison left at noon, by the *Fukoku Maru*. They received a most enthusiastic send-off.

## U.S.A. RAILWAY STRIKE. STILL CONTINUED TO SHOPMEN.

NEW YORK, July 3rd.  
It is estimated that ninety per cent. of the four hundred thousand rail shopmen have responded to the order to strike, but the train services are still unaffected, owing to the non-participation of the trainmen.

## AMERICAN COAL STRIKE. GOVERNMENT ACTION FORESHADOWED.

WASHINGTON, July 3rd.  
President Harding, at mining conferences which were divided into bituminous and anthracite sections, foreshadowed Government action if the disputants did not settle their differences.

## BRITISH WORLD FLIGHT. MAJOR BLAKE REACHES ATHENS.

ATHENS, July 3rd.  
Major Blake, the aviator, has arrived at Corfu.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## THE BEATITUDES.

SERMON BY THE REV. H. COPLEY MOYLE.

The following sermon was preached in St. John's Cathedral on Sunday evening by the Chaplain, the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, M.A.:

S. Matt. 5. "And when He had sat down, His disciples came unto Him, and He opened His mouth and taught them, saying: Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven."

We have just heard in the second lesson the opening words of Our Lord's Sermon on the Mount. The sermon begins with what are usually known as the Beatitudes. They describe for us the ideal character, a character which has only once been realized in its full perfection in the person of our Lord Himself, but it is the character which is the model on which our character must be moulded, and unless we are becoming more like the character depicted in these beatitudes we are not advancing in the Christian life.

Christ shows us here what He requires us to be. And when we read the requirements our first thought is apt to be "What an impossible standard to attain." And no doubt it is impossible without the help of God, but He is ready to give us His help and by that we can grow in the character that is here depicted, though we may never in this life reach its full perfection.

Christ tells us here what sort of people He expects us to be. And what sort of life He considers worth living. And it was a new ideal for the world. The Greek philosopher Aristotle had considered what sort of life was really worth living and had come to the conclusion that the ideal life was possible only for very few men. It was impossible for slaves because they were the tools of others, it was impossible for the diseased, or for the very poor or for those dying young. But in contrast to Aristotle Christ makes the blessed life open to all. He regards man in his relation to God. He makes God the centre and end of man's life, and so the life of these limitations which had made a perfect life seem impossible to Aristotle for so many people. Christ teaches that these things which seemed to Aristotle to be of fundamental importance were mere accidents which do not touch the essentials of life and that we must view life in the light of eternity and not of time. So Christ teaches that the perfect life is open to all who set their face towards God and strive to gain His help. Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven. To be poor in spirit is not the same as to be poor in spirit. It is to feel one's need of the many graces of the spiritual life, and to long to attain them. It is possible to be poor in spirit without being poor in spirit. A grasping avaricious spirit is quite compatible with worldly poverty. What a person would have as an ultimate aim, a spirit of detachment, which can be happy in the possession of riches, in using them for the glory of God and in the benefit of one's fellowmen, and if not gifted with riches can be equally happy in God's service. This is the spirit with which the author of the book of Job credited his hero, who when rich was ever mindful of his duty to God and to his family and neighbours, and in his poverty and weakness could say: "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." If used selfishly they ruin those who have them. If used wisely and unselfishly they can help to uplift mankind and should not allow ourselves to be beguiled by the love of riches nor be anxious to possess them in abundance, but if they come to us we should regard ourselves as stewards of them to use them wisely so that when we have to give the account of our stewardship we may do it with a thankful heart and a clear conscience.

Blessed are they that mourn for they shall be comforted. Christ does not mean us to go about with long faces. He does not wish us to go out and seek causes for mourning but He wishes us to realize that genuine Christian discipline involves cross-bearing. If we are truly Christian the burden of the world's sorrow will make us mourn, and we shall often find that the service of our brethren involves the crucifixion of our wills. It cannot be that we can touch the sorrow and misery of the world and be ourselves unaffected by it. (The sorrows of others will indeed be felt as our own, that is true compassion which the world speaks of. There is a lesson of deep meaning to be learned from the words spoken by a small boy in one of the comic papers some months ago. A picture showed him staggering under a heavy load wrapped up in awnings. A kindly passer by said: "My boy that burden is too heavy for you" and the little dweller in the slums indignantly replied: "This ain't a burden, it's my brother.")

Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth. This must indeed have been an astounding saying to those who first heard it. The Jew was full of pride of race and regarded all heathen with supreme contempt, so too was the Roman who despised the conquered races, even as "barbarians" and "monkeys" in still a virtue which the world despises. The world says: "Assert Yourself, see that you get your rights. Don't let yourself be imposed upon." But Christ endorses the words of the Psalmist of old and says: "Blessed are the meek." Some people are inclined to think that meekness is a sign of weakness. But real meekness is a sign of strength. It is a very rare virtue, but when we find it in a man's character we see that it has a certain attraction. There are of course times when the claims of God or of those in need and distress may compel the Christian to assert himself, but as a rule self-assertiveness is a sign of the absence of the Spirit of Christ.

Blessed are they that have been persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven. (The Beatitudes as we have seen found their highest exemplification in Jesus Christ. And He was persecuted and slain. And He was buried, and He rose again. And He will come again in glory. And He will judge the living and the dead. And He will reward each of us according to our works. And He will give to each of us a crown of life. And He will give to each of us a place in His Kingdom. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a part in His joy. And He will give to each of us a portion in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall never be forgotten. And He will give to each of us a reward that shall never be diminished. And He will give to each of us a crown that shall never be taken away. And He will give to each of us a place that shall never be removed. And He will give to each of us a share in His glory. And He will give to each of us a portion in His joy. And He will give to each of us a part in His inheritance. And He will give to each of us a name that shall



APIER JOHNSTONE'S

**N. J. CLUB'S  
SCOTCH**The "Peg"  
of Ages  
1745  
till  
to-dayOBTAINABLE FROM  
**LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.**  
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS*This pure old Whisky has had, since 1745,  
a great reputation amongst connoisseurs  
for its mellow flavour, and still maintains  
a world-wide identical quality.***LATER, MACKIE, TODD & CO.,  
LIMITED.**

AL" SCOTCH WHISKY	...	\$40.00 PER CASE (DUTY PAID)
OM" GIN	...	26.00
LE DIAMOND" PORT	...	44.00
LID" PORT	...	36.00
DRY WHITE" PORT	...	44.00
N" PORT	...	32.00

Always ask for "FINDLATER'S."

For further particulars apply to our Agents,

**Messrs. CARTERS.**

1a, Chater Road,

Tel. 3549.

**CIGARETTE MACHINERY**  
**800 Cigarettes per Minute!**  
PLAIN OR TIPPED ON

Our New "Triumph-Model U.G." Cigarette Machine

The phenomenal speed of this machine, its supreme simplicity and its low cost of upkeep, are due to the revolutionary improvements in its design and construction—the outcome of 40 years of experience in the manufacture of cigarette machinery.

This machine is an indispensable part of the equipment of any modern up-to-date factory. Old model machines are rapidly being replaced. The measure of your success depends on your cost of production.

Write for full particulars today on our—

CIGARETTE AUTOMATIC CIGARETTE PACKING TOBACCO STEMMING

MACHINES KNIFE GRINDERS MACHINES

UNITED CIGARETTE MACHINE CO., Inc., Lynchburg, Va., U. S. A.

3/11

3/11

3/11

3/11

3/11

3/11

3/11

3/11

3/11

3/11

3/11

3/11

3/11

3/11

3/11

3/11

3/11

3/11

**LADY RHONDDA'S CLAIM  
REJECTED.****PRIVILEGES OF PEERESSES.**

By a majority of 20 to 4, on May 19th, the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords, which sat under the chairmanship of the Earl of Donoughmore (Chairman of Committees), decided against the petition by Viscountess Rhondda, claiming the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords.

The case presented by Viscountess Rhondda was that she succeeded to the title and dignity of Viscountess on the death of her father in June 3rd, 1918, by special remainder under the letters patent which created her father a viscount and specifically named her as his successor in the title in default of heirs male, and that she was entitled to receive a writ of summons to Parliament under Section 1. of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act, 1919, which reads:

"A person shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from the exercise of any public function or from being appointed to or holding any civil or judicial office or post, or from entering or assuming or carrying on any civil profession or vocation, or for admission to any incorporated society (whether incorporated by Royal charter or otherwise), and a person shall not be exempted by sex or marriage from the liability to serve as a juror."

In March last the Committee, when the matter came before them, reported in favour of Lady Rhondda's claim, but when the report was committed to the House of Lords the Lord Chancellor moved that it should be referred back to the Committee for further consideration.

Counsel for Lady Rhondda were: Mr. G. J. Talbot, K.C., and Mr. W. A. Greene, K.C. The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Geoffrey Ellis appeared for the Crown. Mr. Fox Davies held a watching brief on behalf of several peeresses in their own right.

The Attorney-General, resuming, his address on behalf of the Crown, said that perhaps it would not be useless to refer to the exact position of the law as it stood. By Section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1918, it was provided that any incapacity of a peer to vote at an election arising from the status of a peer should not extend to peeresses in their own right. At that time it was quite clear that a peeress could not sit in the Lords, and her privilege to vote for a member of the Commons House of Parliament was only that she could be represented in Parliament as a whole. It was now suggested, in view of the passing of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act of 1919, the Legislature intended by a general and ambiguous phrase to give a peeress the option to sit in either House of Parliament and also the right to retain her vote for a member of the House of Commons. The phrase was that a person should not be disqualified by sex or marriage from the exercise of any "public function." The words used were of a general character, and were not intended to make so sweeping an alteration as was contended for. If such a change were intended the use of the words "public function" were not apt, because the grant of a peerage did not mean that the holder was to exercise a public function. The dignity was a personal one, and the holder received a personal writ of summons, not as a general right, but because of the personal dignity which was held. The question of the position of Peers had, of course, come up for consideration from time to time. It came up in connection with the Act of Union with Ireland, and was dealt with in definite, clear, and special sections. In this case their lordships were invited to interpret the ambiguous phrase, "the exercise of any public function," in such a way as to declare that a vital alteration had been made in the constitution of their lordships' House.

**DIGNITIES AND DUTIES.**

Mr. Talbot, replying to a point raised the previous day, said that the right of the heir male to sit in the House of Lords did not arise from a fresh grant or a fresh peerage. The peerage was the same, and when it descended to a woman she had only been prevented from sitting in that House by reason of her sex. He submitted that she would be exercising a "public function" by sitting in that House, and that the Act authorised her to do this. The words "a person shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from the exercise of any public function" were of so sweeping a character that, whether it was intended to confer the right of a writ of summons on a peeress in her own right or not, it was plainly intended to introduce the most drastic changes in the whole position of women with regard to public affairs. There was no trace in the Act of any exception whatever to the abolition by law of all distinction between men and women with regard to the public affairs of the country. It was suggested by the Attorney-General that the right to sit in the House of Lords was of such transcendent importance that it could not be supposed that Parliament would have dealt with it without using express words. So far as the effect on the conduct of public affairs was concerned, counsel did not think it could be seriously suggested that the admission of fifteen or twenty ladies to take part in the deliberations of the House of Lords, which had about 700 members was comparable in practical importance with the revolutionary change of admitting women to every judicial office in the country.

Lord Atkinson: If the words "public function" have universal qualification, why was it necessary to bring in a special provision compelling women to serve on juries?

Mr. Talbot: Service on juries is on a different footing. What the Act does is to remove exemption from that duty.

The Lord Chancellor: Are there not duties attached to membership of the House of Lords?

**DAIRY FARM NEWS.**Your health depends upon your Ice Box.  
Insure yourself against Summer ailments by having everything cooled with our pure**CRYSTAL ICE.**

PASS BOOKS ON APPLICATION.

**THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD  
STORAGE CO., LTD.****THE DAIRY FARM  
ICE & COLD  
STORAGE CO., LTD.**

Unveiling a memorial in St. James's Presbyterian Church on May 14th to members of the congregation who lost their lives in the war, General Lord Horne of Strikoke said there were some events of that period which ought to be stamped on the minds of all. There was the great rush of volunteers; the difficulties, the dangers, the troubles, anxieties, and discomforts of those "at home; the uncertainties, the waiting for news, the shocks, and the mournings.

Mr. Talbot: It is more a dignity. The Lord Chancellor: People used to be fined for non-attendance.

Mr. Talbot: But it also has its honourable side.

The Lord Chancellor: I am told that some people think serving on juries is an honour. (Laughter.)

Mr. Talbot: If you will look at the language of the patent and the method of taking a seat on first being introduced you will no doubt think that the honour considerably predominates over the duty.

Lord Sumner: Before this Act was passed what were the circumstances under which any person was by law disqualified from the exercise of a public function by marriage?

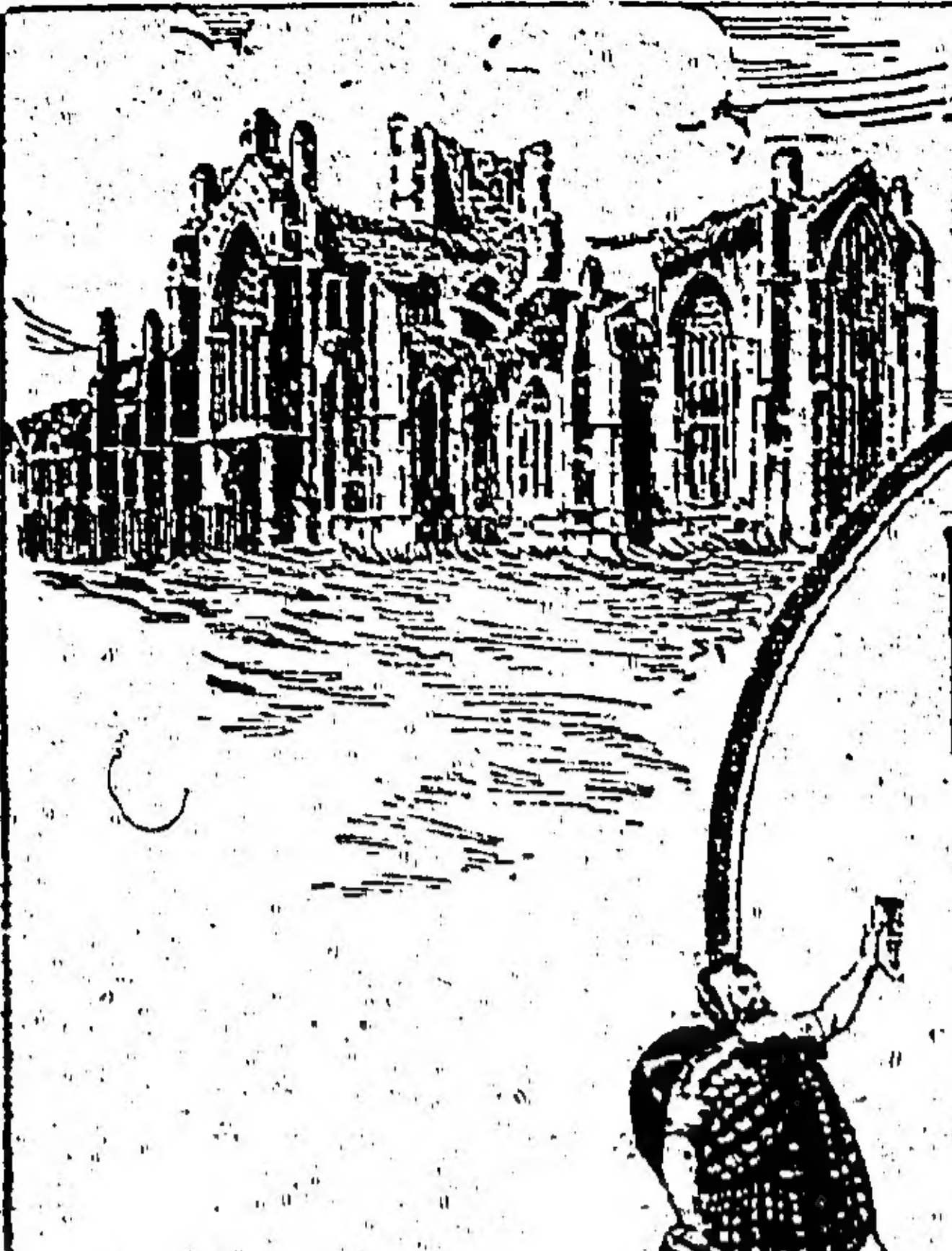
The Earl of Crawford: If Queen Victoria had married a Roman Catholic she could not have succeeded to the Throne.

The Lord Chancellor (to Mr. Talbot): Is it contended that this Act repeals that provision?

Mr. Talbot: No; the succession is regulated by special Act of Parliament. Replying to Lord Sumner's query, Mr. Talbot confessed himself unable on the spur of the moment to give any case. He was referring to previous decisions when The Lord Chancellor interrupted with the remark that they did not give much guidance to the Committee. They must judge by the language of the Act itself whether it was intended to make so drastic a change.

Mr. Talbot: That, I think, is the right way of dealing with it. My argument is that, taking this statute, and construing it in the way in which you are by law required, this lady has established her right to a writ of summons. The only reason why she had not that right when the Peerage was created, was that there was a disqualification in respect of sex in the exercise of public functions. That disqualification I submit has now been removed.

The Chairman, after the Committee had sat for a few minutes in private, announced that the Committee had decided by twenty votes to four that the claim and petition had not been made out. He added that the Committee would assign their reasons later.



Scotland's Glory through the Ages

**PETER DAWSON'S**  
**PD**  
**SCOTCH WHISKY**

a brand of historic lineage.

WHISKY virtue lies in its age. Only pure, well-matured, very old spirit is blended into "P.D." Scotch Whisky. Hence its appreciation as everyone's favourite Scotch—everywhere.

**PETER DAWSON, LTD.**  
Distillers, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.  
Sole Distributing Agents for Hongkong and South China, Messrs. H. B. RITCHIE & SONS, 15, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Melrose Abbey

**DAIRY FARM NEWS.**Your health depends upon your Ice Box.  
Insure yourself against Summer ailments by having everything cooled with our pure**CRYSTAL ICE.**

PASS BOOKS ON APPLICATION.

**THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD  
STORAGE CO., LTD.****THE DAIRY FARM  
ICE & COLD  
STORAGE CO., LTD.**

Unveiling a memorial in St. James's Presbyterian Church on May 14th to members of the congregation who lost their lives in the war, General Lord Horne of Strikoke said there were some events of that period which ought to be stamped on the minds of all. There was the great rush of volunteers; the difficulties, the dangers, the troubles, anxieties, and discomforts of those "at home; the uncertainties, the waiting for news, the shocks, and the mournings.

Mr. Talbot: It is more a dignity. The Lord Chancellor: People used to be fined for non-attendance.

Mr. Talbot: But it also has its honourable side.

The Lord Chancellor: I am told that some people think serving on juries is an honour. (Laughter.)

Mr. Talbot: If you will look at the language of the patent and the method of taking a seat on first being introduced you will no doubt think that the honour considerably predominates over the duty.

Lord Sumner: Before this Act was passed what were the circumstances under which any person was by law disqualified from the exercise of a public function by marriage?

The Earl of Crawford: If Queen Victoria had married a Roman Catholic she could not have succeeded to the Throne.

The Lord Chancellor (to Mr. Talbot): Is it contended that this Act repeals that provision?

Mr. Talbot: No; the succession is regulated by special Act of Parliament. Replying to Lord Sumner's query, Mr. Talbot confessed himself unable on the spur of the moment to give any case. He was referring to previous decisions when The Lord Chancellor interrupted with the remark that they did not give much guidance to the Committee. They must judge by the language of the Act itself whether it was intended to make so drastic a change.

Mr. Talbot: That, I think, is the right way of dealing with it. My argument is that, taking this statute, and construing it in the way in which you are by law required, this lady has established her right to a writ of summons. The only reason why she had not that right when the Peerage was created, was that there was a disqualification in respect of sex in the exercise of public functions. That disqualification I submit has now been removed.

The Chairman, after the Committee had sat for a few minutes in private, announced that the Committee had decided by twenty votes to four that the claim and petition had not been made out. He added that the Committee would assign their reasons later.

**WORLD THEATRE**

Hongkong's Most Modern and Coolest Picture Palace.

TO-DAY at 5.15 P.M. and 9.15 P.M.

**HOOT GIBSON**

in

**"RED COURAGE"**

A PICTURE SO FULL OF LAUGHS AND BREATHTAKING THRILLS YOU'LL CHUCKLE WITH YOUR HEART IN YOUR THROAT! BUT YOU'LL LIKE IT!

2.30 &amp; 7.15 performances

EDDIE POLO in "DO OR DIE"

Episodes, 16 &amp; 17.

USUAL PRICES. BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

**DOUGLAS & GRANT LTD.**

KIRKCALDY, SCOTLAND

**RICE MILLING**

MACHINERY

The largest and  
most widelyexperienced makers  
in the world.

Sole Agents in South China

**DODWELL & CO., HONGKONG.****ASAHI BEER**

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

**DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.**

LIMITED.

TOKYO, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS:

**DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO. LTD.**

HONGKONG.



THERE'S A  
LONG LONG TRAIL  
of  
Bugs, Fleas,  
Flies, Beetles,  
Mosquitoes,  
etc.,  
all killed by  
**KEATING'S**

BRITISH  
MADE

**A Winner  
every time**

Make your photographs blue-ribbon examples of camera art, EVERY TIME. You CAN, with good supplies and equipment—the only sort we carry.

A  
T  
A  
C  
K  
&  
Co.

Add fresh copies to your album every week. In later days they will bring back to mind the happy days of the present.





## THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,

COPENHAGEN.

## The M.S. "PERU"

will be loading for ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG,  
COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS  
About 20th August.

Further Sailings.	Expected on or about	Will leave for above ports on or about
M.S. "Peru" ...	15th July.	7th September.
M.S. "Africa" ...	1st August.	10th September.
M.S. "Java" ...	3rd August.	21st October.
M.S. "Asia" ...	14th September.	28th October.
M.S. "Indien" ...	21st September.	22nd November.
M.S. "Panama" ...	15th October.	

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to:-

MANNERS &amp; BACKHOUSE, LTD.

Agents

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART  
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

## THE STEAMSHIP

## "VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI Direct.  
22nd July.

1st Class Fare to Singapore:—\$100.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to:-

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

## JAPAN COAL

AND

## GENERAL IMPORTS &amp; EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR:-

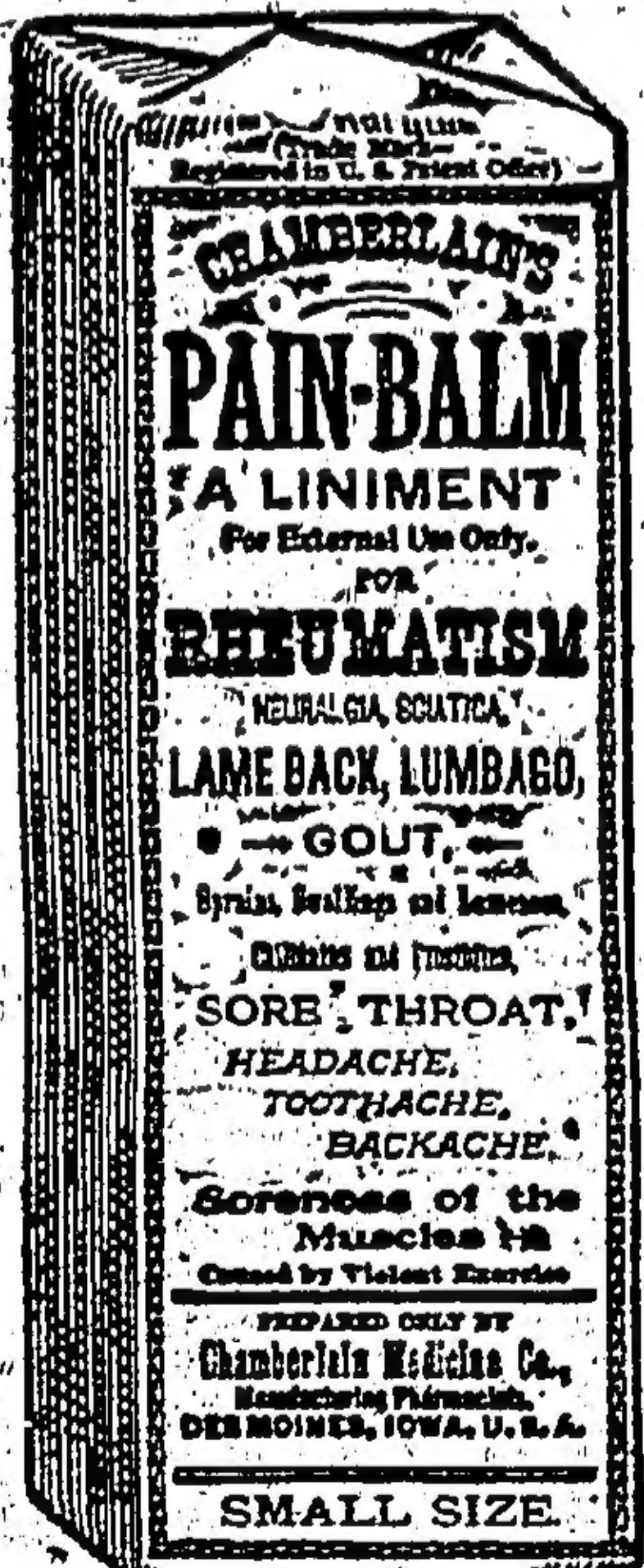
THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.  
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

## MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE:-TOKIO.

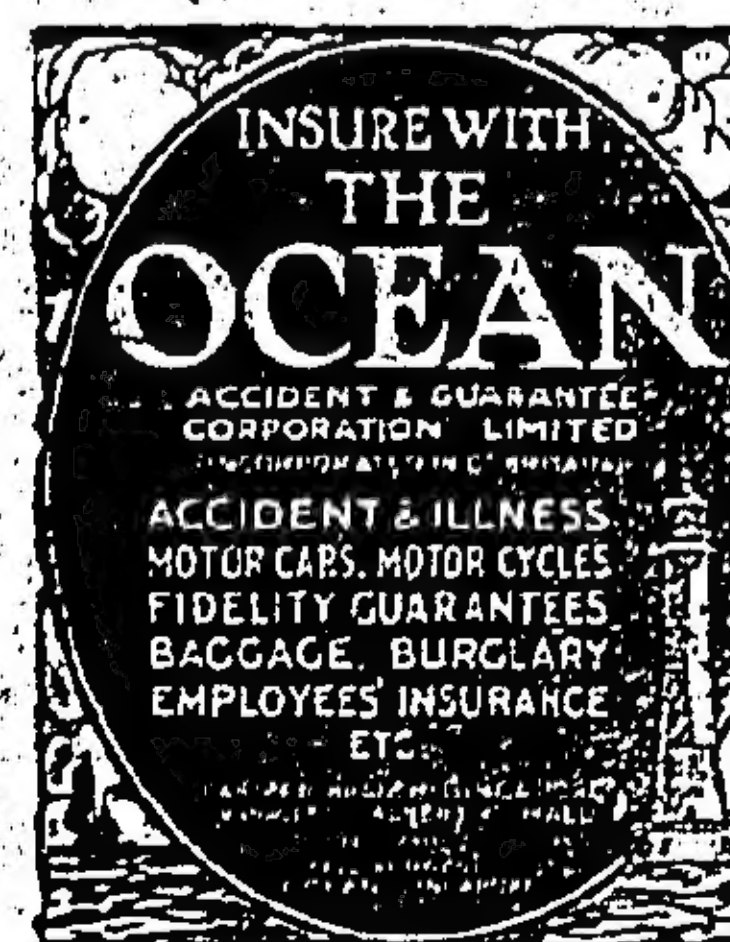
No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG.

Cuticura Insures  
Thick Glossy Hair

Shampoos with Cuticura Soap preceded by light applications of Cuticura Ointment to the scalp skin do much to cleanse the scalp of dandruff and promote the healthy condition necessary to producing luxuriant hair.

Box 14, Mailed 12, 24, 48, 96, 144, 192, 288, 384, 480, 576, 672, 768, 864, 960, 1056, 1152, 1248, 1344, 1440, 1536, 1632, 1728, 1824, 1920, 1922.

23-19



SHANGHAI OFFICE:-

41, PEKING ROAD.

AGENTS for Hongkong

and South China,

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

TELEPHONE 1040 2, QUEEN'S BLDG.

## OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND HIS ENEMIES.

ENTERTAINMENT BY WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, May 25th.

DEVELOPMENT OF "WIRELESS."  
Regulations which have been made by the Post Office in regard to the transmission of wireless messages are giving an immense impetus to the popular use of wireless telegraphy and telephony. Thousands of enthusiastic amateurs who own private receiving sets are adept at "listening in" to messages in the Morse code which are ceaselessly sent broadcast through the atmosphere. Hitherto they have been content to pick up messages from ships at sea, or to get the exact time which is sent out daily from the great wireless station at the Eiffel Tower in Paris. The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company have organised weekly concerts at a special station in the village of Witley in Essex, at which famous vocalists have sung, and the wireless telephone instruments have transmitted the programme with perfect clearness so that it could be picked up by everybody possessing a wireless telephone receiver. There is something almost uncanny to be able to sit at home at ease, and, by simply placing a telephone instrument on the mantelpiece or a table, to listen in company with your family or friends to the divine singing of Madame Clara Butt or some other celebrity.

MESSAGES FOR THE MILLION.

Now, half a score of firms in addition to the Marconi Company are manufacturing wireless instruments which are being put on the market at prices ranging from 25 upwards. A 25 telephone set enables you to hear anything wireless within a radius of 50 or 60 miles; and a set costing about £25 puts you into communication with practically every wireless station in Europe. The Post Office regulations referred to are designed to restrict messages sent out for amateurs to specified hours and to limit them to certain wave lengths in order that there may be no undue interference with the business uses of wireless. The possibilities of developing the new departures are incalculable. Already over twenty firms of manufacturers of wireless instruments are hard at work turning out telephone sets for the million. They are also arranging for elaborate programmes to amuse or instruct the public who own wireless receiving sets, and it is said that upwards of £160,000 a year will be spent in the aggregate in this way. In addition to musical entertainments there will be lectures by well-known people on their particular subjects, bed time stories for children, announcements of news of national interest, weather reports, and so forth. In a very brief space of time "listening in" by means of the wireless telephone will be the most popular form of intellectual recreation and amusement.

AFTER GENOA.

In discussing the Genoa Conference in a recent article I ventured the statement in passing that a feeling existed that Mr. Lloyd George was being rather badly treated by a section of the London Press—notably the Northcliffe papers which are always striving to "down" him no matter what he does. The justness of this view is amply supported by the wonderful welcome home accorded the Premier. It was very hurriedly organised, almost at the last moment before he was due to reach London; but despite this the platform at Victoria Station was crowded with notabilities. The Duke of Atholl, on behalf of the King, handed Mr. Lloyd George a letter written by His Majesty extending a welcome home to him in cordial terms, and expressing the wish that he had not suffered as a result of the arduous and prolonged efforts he had made "in the cause of peace and the economic restoration of Europe."

Altogether it was a remarkable scene as the Prime Minister left the train amid the cheering of a vast crowd, and the police found it difficult to make a clear pathway among the admiring Peers and Parliamentarians from the train to the Prime Minister's carriage. His enemies had been pretending that he would come to find the country angry with him; but the King's gracious letter knocked that idea on the head, and incidentally served the useful purpose of showing that Lord Northcliffe through his various papers does not yet quite occupy the position of Dictator of Public Opinion in England.

POSITION IMPROVED.

The truth is that the British people despise a remorseless campaign such as that which has pursued Mr. Lloyd George to Genoa, which deliberately ignored the patent fact that he was at the Conference representing British interests and prestige. A lot is forgiven political fighters in this country if they fight clean, but this was not clean fighting—it was stabbing a man in the back. Now, partly as a consequence of the campaign of calumny opinion has come round to a great extent in favour of Mr. Lloyd George in regard to purely domestic politics. A few months ago he seemed to have quite lost his hold on the country and his power in the House of Commons; but he has come home from Genoa to discover a revival of confidence in him.

His great effort at the Conference in the cause of world peace cannot be gainsaid. The peace pact, as it is called, which was made at Genoa may not yield anything tangible or permanent in the direction of the restoration of Europe, but it was certainly a splendid ideal well worth striving for. It was the conception of Mr. Lloyd George himself, and his courage in standing up against "tremendous odds"—the unreasonableness of Russia, the opposition of France, the jealousies of the others—seems to my thinking little short of heroic. It has certainly commanded universal admiration.

## POPULARITY IN PARLIAMENT.

It is interesting to mark the chorus of praise bestowed upon Mr. Stanley Baldwin, President of the Board of Trade, in respect of his review of the overseas trade position the other day. With hardly a figure in it, it was a clear exposition, and set forth the principles of economic recovery in a way that even the Labour Members could appreciate. But I have often been struck by the fact that a Parliamentary effort is not appreciated solely, or even chiefly, for its eloquence or logic. It depends largely on whether the speaker is liked. In this respect the House of Commons shows that it is an intensely human assembly. It has its favourites who are generally selected without regard to opinions. Some men can do and say anything they like with impunity. On the other hand, it would be easy to name Members whose opinions are correct and behaviour above reproach, and yet they hold no place in the affections of the House. Their successes excite no pleasure and their failures little sympathy. I believe it is a question of character rather than of views.

## PROBLEMS OVER A POPE.

Mr. Baldwin, whose political apprenticeship was served as Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Bonar Law, has not cultivated that aloofness which sometimes overtakes Ministers. With his plain briar pipe in evidence he is a frequent visitor to the smoking-room, and there many a problem is threshed out with his critics in an atmosphere that, although obscure itself, tends to clear away difficulties and differences. Mr. Baldwin possesses unfailing good humour, a knack of employing an incisive phrase, and as becomes a real relative of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, a sense of literary style.

## THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Sir John Jordan, formerly British Minister at Peking, confesses that he is very disappointed that the Opium Commission of the League of Nations have reserved for consideration in private their report on the cultivation of the poppy. "This means," he says, "the question will be referred back to the Commission and another year's delay. I have no doubt. Till the question of cultivation and manufacture is tackled wholeheartedly, and internationally it is not much good imposing systems of importation, certificates and other measures through which the illicit drug merchant can drive a coach and four. The attitude of all the Governments seems to be that as long as citizens are more or less protected the world-wide aspect of the drug problem does not seem to require attention."

## THE CRUX OF THE MATTER.

This last sentence aptly summarises the situation. I am unable to discover anybody except those with special knowledge of the opium traffic who are even mildly interested in the subject. There is no genuine public opinion in this country against opium. But it is stated that Mr. Chao Hsin Chu, China's representative on the Commission, has called to Peking asking for fresh inquiry to be made into the alleged renewal of poppy cultivation, with the assistance, as investigators of chambers of commerce and other non-Chinese bodies. There the matter rests for the present.

## MISSIONARY EXHIBITION.

The Church Missionary Society are entitled to hearty congratulations on their organisation of a great exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The object is to stimulate interest in missionary enterprise abroad by showing the scenes and the circumstances in which missionaries live and work. Opened by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the exhibition will last a month. There are African huts, Japanese dwelling-houses, Egyptian bazaars, a scene, in India, a street in a Chinese city—all set out with close regards to accuracy in matters of detail under the great glass roof of the mammoth Hall at Islington. The King lent a fine model of the Golden Temple at Amritsar, in ivory and gold; and the agents of the C.M.S., forwarded to London many quaint and curious examples of the things they find in "odd corners of the earth."

I was interested in the Chinese street. It is exceedingly picturesque, but rather cleaner than the real original in Canton or Peking. It contains a barber's shop with a Chinese barber in attendance ready to shave your head for a halfpenny, and to give you a close shave for an extra farthing. I failed to observe any customers, however. Then there were a Chinese inn, a Confucian Temple, a chemist's shop, and other features so that it is not surprising that the Chinese street proved to be one of the most frequented resorts of visitors to the exhibition.

## BULLION ON THE "EGYPT."

Underwriters in London are hard hit by the tragedy of the P. & O. liner *Egypt* which was sunk off Ushant. The ship herself was not insured at Lloyd's except for coastal waters, which is the practice of the Company, the insurance for waters beyond being effected by a special fund. This, I understand, now amounts to three millions sterling. But the *Egypt* carried over a million pounds worth of bullion, represented by £800,000 in gold and £200,000 in silver, which was consigned to India, and this was insured at a small premium. A friend at Lloyd's tells me that one underwriter stood out for two shillings per hundred pounds, and refused to accept one-and-ninety which was the amount taken. He is glad he did not. The gold mentioned had only just been received from South Africa, and India bought practically the whole of this. The *Egypt* lies in deep water, and there is not the remotest possibility of salvage.—H.B.

An attempt is to be made to persuade the Government to encourage tobacco growing in England by giving the industry the relief from taxation promised to home-grown sugar.

## INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

TSINGTAU via SWATOW	SHANGHAI via SWATOW	SHANGHAI via HOIHOW	SHANGHAI via SWATOW	SHANGHAI via SWATOW	TSINGTAU via SWATOW	SHANGHAI via SWATOW	SHANGHAI via SWATOW	SHANGHAI via SWATOW	SHANGHAI via SWATOW
"HOPSAUNG"	"TUNGSHING"	"MINGSANG"	"TUNGSHING"	"TUNGSHING"	"HANGSANG"	"YATSHING"	"KUMSANG"	"CHOVSANG"	"WAISHING"
Tuesday, 4th July, Noon.	Tuesday, 4th July, Noon.	Wednesday, 5th July, Daylight.	Thursday, 6th July, Noon.	Friday, 7th July, Noon.	Sunday, 9th July, D.L.	Tuesday, 11th July, Noon.	Wednesday, 12th July, 3 p.m.	Thursday, 13th July, Noon.	Friday, 14th July, Noon.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	SHANGHAI via SWATOW	SHANGHAI via HOIHOW	SHANGHAI via SWATOW	SHANGHAI via SWATOW	TSINGTAU via SWATOW	SHANGHAI via SWATOW	SHANGHAI via SWATOW	SHANGHAI via SWATOW	SHANGHAI via SWATOW
"HOPSAUNG"	"TUNGSHING"	"MINGSANG"	"TUNGSHING"	"TUNGSHING"	"HANGSANG"	"YATSHING"	"KUMSANG"	"CHOVSANG"	"WAISHING"
Tuesday, 4th July, Noon.	Tuesday, 4th July, Noon.	Wednesday, 5th July, Daylight.	Thursday, 6th July, Noon.	Friday, 7th July, Noon.	Sunday, 9th July, D.L.	Tuesday, 11th July, Noon.	Wednesday, 12th July, 3 p.m.	Thursday, 13th July, Noon.	Friday, 14th July, Noon.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	SHANGHAI via SWATOW	SHANGHAI via HOIHOW	SHANGHAI via SWATOW	SHANGHAI via SWATOW	TSINGTAU via SWATOW	SHANGHAI via SWATOW	SHANGHAI via SWATOW	SHANGHAI via SWATOW	SHANGHAI via SWATOW
"HOPSAUNG"	"TUNGSHING"	"MINGSANG"	"TUNGSHING"	"TUNGSHING"	"HANGSANG"	"YATSHING"	"KUMSANG"	"CHOVSANG"	"WAISHING"
Tuesday, 4th July, Noon.	Tuesday, 4th July, Noon.	Wednesday, 5th July, Daylight.	Thursday, 6th July, Noon.	Friday, 7th July, Noon.	Sunday, 9th July, D.L.	Tuesday, 11th July, Noon.	Wednesday, 12th July, 3 p.m.	Thursday, 13th July, Noon.	Friday, 14th July, Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Rangoon, and Singapore returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued. Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 3,000 tons steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datt.

TIKTESIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

## CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about  
Wednesday, 12th July, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG  
& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT  
WETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to:-

Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE No. 215.

## GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.  
OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong
"GLENLOCH"	4th July.
"GLENSHIRE"	17th July.
"GLENVAY"	24th July.
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	7th August.

## HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
"GLENLOCH"	5th July, GENOA, LONDON, HULL, ANTWERP & HAMBURG.	
"GLENBEG"	4th Aug., LONDON, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG.	
"RADNORSHIRE"	8th Aug., GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG.	

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:-

Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 sub-22, 23 and 2594.

Cable Address

Kawasaki, Kobe.

Bentley's A.R.C. 5th Fl.

and Scott's Codes.

Telephone Sanseki

2241, 2242.

## KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP : ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI.

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUURA.

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUDA, Aki.

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

## NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:-

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:-

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter and other particulars apply to the:

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.

No. 2, Bunko Kios







**ELLERMAN LINE**

WILLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.  
FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE  
OUTWARDS.

...CITY OF MANCHESTER... 15th July... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.  
HOMEWARDS.

Subject to change without notice.  
For particulars of freight and passenger rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
General Agents.  
of SHIM & CO., CANTON

**BOSTON AND NEW YORK**

Joint Service of the

**"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE**

JOHAN S.S. CO. LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.  
AND  
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE  
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

**Sailings from Hongkong.**

... "PREMIER" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th July.  
... "KEELUNG" (Calls at Philadelphia) ... via Suez Canal ... 15th July.  
... "CYCLOPS" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.  
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)  
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO. CANTON.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES****SERVICES CONTRACTUELS**

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.  
DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT. SAILING DATES.

SHANGHAI, KORE, ... "ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000 ... On or about 7th July.  
YOKOHAMA ... "AMBOISE" ... 15,000 ... On or about 15th July.  
... "CORDILLERE" ... 10,000 ... On or about 4th Aug.  
MARSEILLE, via HAI, ... "ARMAND BEHIC" ... 11,000 ... On or about 11th July.  
HONGKONG, SAIGON, ... "CHAMBORE" ... 15,000 ... On or about 25th July.  
SINGAPORE, PEN, ... "ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000 ... On or about 8th Aug.  
ANG, COLOMBO, ... "AMBOISE" ... 15,000 ... On or about 22nd Aug.  
DJBOUTI, SUEZ, ...  
PORT SAID...

**COMMERCIAL LINE**

HARVE DUNKER &  
ANTWERP DIRECT...

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE,  
DUNKER, & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc., apply to

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—  
REPRESENTATION.

A. JOHARD,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building,  
Telephone 740.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.****HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good  
accommodation for First-Class Passengers, electric light and food is excellent,  
steers and excellent cuisine.

FOR

**SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW**

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG ... Capt. W.C. Passmore ... Thursday, 4th July, at 1 p.m.  
HONGKONG ... Capt. J.S. Thomson ... Friday, 7th July, at 1 p.m.  
TUNGUS ... Capt. Tidemann ... Tuesday, 11th July, at 12 noon.

Arrival and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.  
General Manager

**YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA**

(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE  
BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.  
Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

... "TAKWA MARU" ... on or about 6th July.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

... "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 6th July.

For further particulars, please apply to—

S. MITARAI,  
Branch Office,  
No. 27, Queen's Road, West.  
Tel. No. 185.  
Top Floor, King's Building,  
Tel. No. 140.

**P. & O., British India****Apcar and****Eastern & Australian****Lines**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

**MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES**

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CHYLOW, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,  
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING  
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,  
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY  
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHMIR"	9,000	5th July, 11 a.m.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Marseilles & London.
"MIRZAPUR"	8,500	7th July, 4 p.m.	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"SOUDAN"	7,000	19th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARNATAKA"	8,000	19th July	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,000	2nd Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	6,580	18th Aug.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,091	30th Aug.	do.
"NOYABA"	6,550	13th Sept.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	10,512	27th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	8,967	11th Oct.	do.
"DONGOLA"	8,056	25th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	8th Nov.	do.
"NAGOVA"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do.

**BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS**

"JANUS" 4,924 18th July Calcutta via Singapore & Penang

**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

"ARAFURA" 6,000 6th July, noon. Manila, Thursday Island, Tawau, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections with the Union S.S. Co.'s steamers from Australia to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver and San Francisco, etc., or per The New Zealand S.S. Co.'s vessels to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN**

"ST. ALBANS" 4,500 4th July, 10 a.m. Moji, Kobe & Yokohama  
"SOUDAN" 7,000 6th July, 4 p.m. Shanghai only.  
"JAPAN" 6,052 9th July. Shanghai & Kobe.  
"SARDINIA" 6,580 15th July. Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

**WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.**

\* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Rangoon and Madras in lieu of the portion of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 1/2 ft. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.**

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

**O. S. K.****SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP, MARSEILLES—  
Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Friday, 14th July.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DUBAI, ...

"DAVE MARU" ... 15th July.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... 15th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

DELI & RANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE

"BUSHO MARU" ... Wednesday, 5th July.

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—  
via Seattle, taking cargo to VICTORIA, PORTLAND, ASTORIA & CANADA.

"ARABIA MARU" (Taking Passengers) ... Thursday, 6th July.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"HAGUE MARU" ... 1st week of August.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUMA ... Thursday, 28th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai ... Tuesday, 11th July.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAIYO MARU" ... Every Sunday, Noon

AMAKUSA MARU ...

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

Tel. No. 470. Y. KAWADA, Manager.

**PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE**

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

S.S. "MOCKISH PRINCE" ... Early August.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED.  
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)  
St. George's Building.

Telephone 2105

London & Shanghai

**C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS**

For SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ... "LUCHOW" ... On 4th July, noon.  
SWATOW & HANGKOW ... "KIANGSU" ... On 4th July, noon.  
NINGPO & SHANGHAI ... "KIANGSU" ... On 4th July, 4 p.m.  
AMOY & SHANGHAI ... "KANGHAI" ... On 7th July, noon.  
SWATOW & AMOY ... "KANGHAI" ... On 7th July, noon.  
HONGKONG & SINGAPORE ... "CHENAN" ... On 8th July, D.I.  
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ... "SZECHUEN" ... On 8th July, noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO  
Excellent Saloon accommodation, electric fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE  
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)  
Agents.

CARGO & BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

**AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	15th July.	20th July.

**SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents. Telephone No. 35.

**SIAMESE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.****SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG**

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL

For further particulars apply to  
Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE  
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.  
(3)

**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**

MANAGING AGENT, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

**TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE**

Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports US\$60.50 First Class throughout

**AMERICAN STEAMERS.**

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... July 5th ... July 27th.  
S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... July 28th ... Aug. 27th.  
S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Aug. 23rd ... Sept. 14th.  
(Formerly "HOOSIER STATE")

**HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE**

Freight only.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.

**TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.**

FOR HAVANA, NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK

"EASTERN TRADER" ... July 5th.

"VICTORIOUS" ... Sept. 5th.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**

Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO" Union Building, Hongkong. Agents at CANTON: REISS & Co. (3)

**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.****REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON  
for NEW YORK & BOSTON**

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 1st August.

**LLOYD TRIESTINO.**

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.  
PIUMME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

**FOR SHANGHAI**

S.S. "TRACIA" ... sailing on or about 10th August.

**FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE**

S.S. "TRACIA" ... sailing on or about 29th August.

Passenger's Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMONA" ... sailing 30th August.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.**

Agents.



